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20 April 1982

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COROBICI ELECTRIC POWER PLANT TO START OPERATION SOON

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 11 Feb 82 p 8A

[Text] In March the Corobici electric power plant will start operation; this is the second phase of the Arenal project. With its production capacity, Costa Rica will increase its ability to sell energy to Nicaragua and Panama.

In explaining details of the project, officials from the ICE [Costa Rican Electricity Institute] specified that the channel from Arenal is being used.

Located about 10 kilometers southwest of Tilaran, Corobici houses a plant capable of generating up to 180,000 KW, almost half of the total power that is consumed in Costa Rica, which is 410,000 KW.

The energy from Arenal reaches Corobici by means of a tunnel and a pipeline system. With a diameter of 5.2 meters and a length of 4.8 kilometers, the tunnel has a concrete lining and in its final section is reinforced with steel. The pipeline system is about 1,200 meters long and is 4.7 meters in diameter.

Its size is estimated to be 6 times larger than the La Garita plant; most of its production will provide a surplus, depending on the extent of national demand, which is largely met by Arenal, Cachi, Rio Macho, and La Garita.

In addition to an oscillation tank, considered the tallest exposed structure in the nation, it has a machinery building, three turbines, and three generators.

When the plant starts its operations, the Corobici transmission lines will be connected with the Arenal power lines, and in this way, the plant will be hooked up with the entire electric power system of the nation.

At the same time, it will be linked with Nicaragua, and from Nicaragua, it is possible that it may be extended to Honduras, according to ICE officials.

Construction began in 1979 and when concluded, it had gained an advance of 8 months on the plans.

Financing

Financing was provided by a loan from the IDB [Inter-American Development Bank] for \$60 million and by funding from the ICE of up to 1 billion colons. The IDB funds were used for the purchase of materials. It is estimated that this funding was paid at the rate of 10 colons per dollar. Despite the total cost of the project, which was 1.6 billion colons, the figure will still rise considerably, because of the exchange situation.

Surplus

In discussing the electricity surplus that will be generated by Corobici, the ICE officials explained that this occurs at two points: when the winter is most intense, and when a plant is opened, in expectation of a crisis.

When these two conditions are present, Corobici will provide a considerable surplus, whose sale could mean approximate earnings of 1 million colons a day.

In addition to providing assurance that domestic demand will be met (there are plans to conserve 10 percent in case of a crisis), it is possible that the nation's economic situation may cause a decline in domestic consumption. If that does occur, there will be increased possibilities of selling the electricity elsewhere, according to the ICE spokesmen.

7679

CSO: 3010/1147

MEXICO SETS CONDITIONS FOR SHIPMENT OF OIL DRILLING EQUIPMENT

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 21 Feb 82 p 6-A

[Text] PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum], which has been providing assistance for the oil prospecting being done in the region of Baja Talamanca in Limon, has set conditions for its shipment of equipment, according to a government source.

The informant, who refused to be identified, said that the Mexicans, who are now trying to increase oil production in their country, have said that in order to ship equipment to Limon, they are requiring a guarantee that the equipment will be used for at least 10 wells.

If that number of wells is not guaranteed, they claim that sending the equipment will not be economically worthwhile.

The sources said that the cost of each well is 3 million. However, other experts have said that each well drilled costs between 9 and 10 million, and if the PEMEX requirement is accepted, they would have to spend at least 30 million.

The minister of energy and mines, Fernando Altmann Ortiz, recently said that if PEMEX charged 9 million per well, the drilling would be done subject to competitive bidding.

Announcement

Mr Altmann said earlier that the drilling would begin in March. He said this in January, when it was reported that the shipment of the necessary equipment had been suspended by PEMEX, apparently in order to put pressure on RECOPE [Costa Rican Oil Refinery] to pay its accumulated debts.

That situation led to a dispute between Altmann and the president of RECOPE, Jose Antonio Lara Equarte, which was discussed in the press for some time.

Later the minister of energy and mines reported that the cost of the work had not been negotiated with Mexico, and they were waiting for the incoming government to appoint a representative to these talks.

We were unable to contact Mr Altmann concerning the new PEMEX position, as he is now in Brazil.

7679

CSO: 3010/1147

OIL RESERVES, SALES FIGURES, EXPLOITATION METHODS REPORTED

Oil Exploitation

Lima CARETAS in Spanish 8 Mar 82 p 22

[Text] PETROPERU is studying the possibility of putting into practice on an experimental basis an interesting project of the Petroleos Del Norte Company for the exploitation of oil by gravity. The plan includes the building of mining shafts in the Parinas ravine. The new method would noticeably decrease production costs.

Oil Sales

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 26 Feb 82 p A4

[Text] In 1981 Peru sold oil and oil byproducts worth \$750 million. Thus, this product was the country's main export item, accounting for 22.6 [percent] of the country's income in 1981. The estimated oil production for 1982 is 214,500 barrels per day, although under certain conditions it would be possible to reach 230,000 barrels per day.

Oil Reserves Increase

PY191440 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 25 Feb 82 p 12

[Text] Peruvian Energy and Mines Minister Pedro Pablo Kuczynski has reported that oil reserves were not only maintained last year, but even increased by 50 million barrels. He also said that PETROPERU invested \$400 million in 1981 and plans to invest \$450 million in 1982.

Energy Minister on Oil Reserves

PY182301 Paris AFP in Spanish 1752 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Lima, 15 Mar (AFP)--In a message addressed to the country, Minister of Energy and Mines Pedro Pablo Kuczynski announced that Peru's oil reserves are sufficient until after the year 2000 due to the increase in oil reserves found last year.

Kuczynski explained that reserves of 53 million barrels were discovered in 1981, thus raising the current oil reserves to 854 million barrels, worth about \$17.08 billion. This will guarantee self-sufficiency up to the year 2000 and the beginning of the 21st century.

He also stated that investments made last year in the field of hydrocarbons will increase this year's production by 30,000 barrels per day, thus making production 230,000 barrels per day.

After pointing out that oil makes up 20 percent of Peru's annual exports, worth about \$800 million per year, Kuczynski said that Peru now has 1.5 billion barrels of recoverable heavy oil.

Kuczynski then hailed the national oil policy in the field of investments by stating that after costs are deducted, Peru receives 88 percent of the crude oil extracted and the contractor the remaining 12 percent.

Moreover, he said that the government gives special attention to preserving these exhaustible resources and to allocating funds to the state petroleum agency [PETRO-PERU] in order that it may carry out its work programs.

Concluding, Kuczynski remarked that he will work to the best of his ability to develop electric energy production plans because one-third of the energy consumed in Peru comes from oil and, besides, two-thirds of the Peruvian population does not have the access to electricity.

CSO: 3010/1273

BRIEFS

SOLAR ENERGY PROGRAM--The Energy and Mines Ministry has reported that the Peruvian Government is taking measures to develop thermodynamic solar plants in isolated areas like Puno, Huancavelica, Huancayo, Tacna, Arequipa and Cusco. First steps are being taken to install totolar plant in Puno for producing 100 kw of electricity. [PY290026 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Mar 82]

CSO: 3010/1273

MINES, ENERGY MINISTRY ANALYZES OIL MARKET

PA050020 Paris AFP in Spanish 1549 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Caracas, 4 Mar (AFP)--The actions of oil-producing countries which are not members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have saturated the international market and four members of the organization have joined the international price war, according to a report from the Venezuelan Ministry of Mines and Energy.

The 20-page report, submitted yesterday by the mines and energy minister to the members of a National Congress committee, analyzes the market situation with regard to industrialized nations, OPEC's operations, and in relation to trade with the Caribbean area.

According to the report, the perspectives are for an oscillating reduction between 23 and 26 percent of the oil consumption in the developed countries, while this year their economic activity is not expected to increase, especially in the principal consumer nations, such as the United States, Germany, France and Great Britain.

The document points out that the increased oil supply on the part of non-OPEC producers and their intention to boost their sales, even at the cost of reducing the prices, must be added to that reduction.

It also indicates that OPEC members, such as Nigeria, Iran, Iraq and Kuwait, are trying to increase their sales by competing in the price market.

The document notes that light Arab crude is selling on the spot market at under \$30 a barrel; that is, \$4 below the official price, while heavy Arab crude is selling \$5.50 below the official price.

In another paragraph, the document says that "barter in processing and sales CIF have already been observed, which disguise the sale price and bring added pressure to the market."

The document was submitted at the request of the members of the finance committee who are trying to determine the true economic situation of the country in view of the nation's drop in oil incomes.

CSO: 3010/1286

BRIEFS

CONCERN ABOUT OIL MARKET--Caracas, 4 Mar (OPECNA)--President Luis Herrera Campins has urged Venezuelans to cut down on the use of fuel. Speaking about the international oil market, the president said that industrialized countries have set an example of "how to save fuel and use it in a rational manner." President Herrera said that OPEC should take action in view of the present oil situation "because an attack aimed at destroying the organization is the core of the problem." OPEC members should remain united, he added. Humberto Calderon Berti, the Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, said that he was optimistic and confident that OPEC members and "all exporters will be able to solve the present problems in the oil market. We must restore the balance between the supply and demand of petroleum," concluded the minister. [Text] [PA052200 Vienna OPECNA in Spanish 1951 GMT 4 Mar 82]

OPEC-DECREED OIL PRODUCTION DROP--Caracas, 7 Apr (AFP)--The Energy and Mines Ministry today reported that, in accordance with an OPEC resolution, starting 1 April Venezuela began reducing its daily oil production. An average 2,079,000 daily barrels of oil were extracted during the week that ended 4 April, in comparison with the week that ended 30 March, when production reached 2,110,000 barrels per day. The decrease is in response to an OPEC decision to reduce its supply to 17.5 million barrels of oil per day, of which Venezuela must produce 1.5 million. The OPEC figure must be reached soon, since during the last days of March, the state-run petroleum industry used up to 90 percent capacity to extract more than 2.1 million barrels of oil per day. The reduction is related to the difficult budget situation faced by the country because of a decrease in the demand and price of oil. The country has been forced to reduce public expenditures by 10 percent. Exports, currently at a little over 1.5 million barrels of oil per day, must fall below 1.2 million barrels, since the internal market consumes between 350,000 and 400,000 barrels of oil per day in petroleum byproducts, mainly fuel. [Text] [PA082010 Paris AFP in Spanish 2053 GMT 7 Apr 82]

CSO: 3010/1286

FELAP PRESIDENT DIAZ RANGEL INTERVIEWED

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 7 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by Pedro Costa]

[Text]

● "IN MY opinion the very fact that Panama was selected to be the host country for the 3rd Congress of the Latin American Federation of Journalists reflects our Federation's and its leaders' views on the tense international situation, particularly events in Central America," said Eleazar Díaz Rangel, president of FELAP, in response to our query on the importance attached to holding the Congress in Panama.

"It's evident that these were the reasons why the delegates to the Executive Council meeting, held in Havana, resolved to make Panama the host country for this most important meeting of Latin American journalists," he added.

"Thus, the Congress demonstrates that we are committed to the task of denouncing the Reagan administration's warmongering plans and the reactionary policies of the fascist military dictatorships in the area. We intend to focus our efforts on working for an end to the tension in Central America and the Caribbean," he said.

The Executive Council of FELAP met in Havana in the first half of February.

Díaz Rangel told us of the origin and objectives of FELAP. "The idea of setting up an organization that would bring together all journalists in the continent came up in the '50s. At that time the only existing organization in Latin America was the Inter-American Press Society, an organization under the absolute control of newspaper editors and owners. Therefore, a group of journalists met in Montevideo in 1951 and signed a document stressing the need to call for a congress of Latin American journalists.

"This goal was not reached until 1974, when, after numerous obstacles were overcome, and with the assistance of the Mexican government, then headed by President Luis Echeverría, it was resolved to call for such a meeting. We were finally able to hold it in Mexico City in 1976, and it resulted in the birth of the Latin American Federation of Journalists."

FELAP's objectives are based on the principle of "free journalism in a free country," a slogan coined by Genaro Carrero Checa, one of the founders and organizers of FELAP, who held the post of general secretary of the association until his death in 1981.

The president of FELAP had this to say about widespread incorporation of Latin American journalists into the ranks of the organization: "It's been a protracted process, because there's been so little change in the political scene and in repression of the press in Latin America. Systematic repression prevents the objectives and the activities of FELAP from being known to journalists living in countries ruled by extremely repressive regimes.

"In countries ruled by more or less democratic regimes our work has borne fruit, because journalists have been able to see for themselves our organization's efforts toward the achievement of real rights for journalists and against the stand taken by editors and newspaper owners, which is detrimental to press workers."

FELAP's success has led to several attempts to set up "parallel" organizations with the purpose of weakening its influence. Díaz Rangel commented, "It's evident that in almost six years of existence FELAP has consolidated itself as the

Latin American journalists' legitimate and representative organization.

"Two serious attempts have been made to hamper FELAP's work, both financed by International Christian Democracy and certain sectors of the Spanish newspaper business. The aim was to set up two organizations, the Latin American Federation of Press Workers (FELATRAP) and the Ibero-American Federation of Journalists (FIAP)."

The CIA has also been accused of financing projects to obstruct FELAP. Díaz Rangel said that neither of the two attempts so far made were successful, because neither FELATRAP nor FIAP is really composed of Latin American journalists. "This is because — and we say this without fear of exaggeration — the organizations affiliated to FELAP make up approximately 80 percent of the press professionals in Latin America. This is our strongest weapon against divisionism."

We asked Díaz Rangel what had been FELAP's most important achievements in the past six years. He replied, "The organization has been consistently concerned with studying the programs that afflict the practice of journalism in Latin America. It has also given considerable support to the fight to establish a New International Information Order. In this respect, I'd like to draw attention to the efforts made toward the establishment of the Latin American Special News Service Agency (ALASEI) and ASIN — Action on National Information Systems — both of which are continental agencies founded to counteract the information transnationals."

On future prospects, the president of FELAP said, "It was decided at the Executive Council meeting that the Secretariat would draft a document containing a series of proposals which will be discussed and approved in the 3rd Congress of the Federation."

FELAP has begun the publication of a magazine, entitled *El Periodismo Latinoamericano* (Latin American Journalism), and Díaz Rangel stressed the importance the Federation attaches to it. "Our magazine," he said, "is devoted mainly to examining the problems of journalism in America and the situations that call for the establishment of a New International Information Order throughout the continent."

VENEZUELA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC SIGN JOINT STATEMENT

PA081551 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0417 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Report by Miguel Franjul]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 6 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--Venezuela and the Dominican Republic tonight announced their opposition to "colonialism in Latin America," considering it the origin of threat to peace and continental stability.

In a statement signed by the foreign ministers, the two countries avoided direct mention of the Argentine-British crisis over the possession of the Malvinas Islands, but spoke "of the dangers that the vestiges of colonialism in Latin America signify."

The statements made by Foreign Ministers Jose Alberto Zambrano of Venezuela and Manuel Tavares Espaillat of the Dominican Republic seem to have been written in accordance with the statements made by the Venezuelan foreign minister, who on two occasions defended the Argentine decision to take possession of the Malvinas and considered the British presence on the islands a "colonialist vestige."

The foreign ministers praised the Salvadoran electoral process and the "mass participation of the Salvadoran people at the voting event," as a sign of "civic courage and decided agreement with peace, democracy and social justice and against terrorism, violence and intervention."

The statement commits the two countries to a program of trade exchange of different products and, eventually of sugar. It calls for a joint commission to meet immediately to intensify these efforts.

Zambrano Velasco spoke of the efforts made by the OAS to promote an effective peace.

The Venezuelan minister affirmed his country's interest in continuing and increasing energy cooperation with the Dominican Republic within the framework of the Caribbean Basin development program in which the United States, Canada, Mexico and Colombia are also involved.

At a news conference following the signing of the joint declaration, Zambrano Velasco recalled that Venezuela has an ongoing dispute with the United Kingdom over Guyana, which is being negotiated based on the so-called Geneva agreement [tratamiento] and for this reason maintains its anticolonialist stand.

He also said that Venezuela has traditionally been in favor of finding a peaceful solution to conflicts, and recalled that its weapons have never been sent abroad except to carry freedom and independence to other countries.

Zambrano said that the UN resolution which demands that Argentina withdraw from the Malvinas is worthy of criticism. He added that Argentina was deprived of this territory and is entitled to recover it.

Tonight, the Venezuelan foreign minister ended the official program of his 2-day visit to Santo Domingo by decorating his counterpart Tavares Espaillet with the Order of the Liberator Simon Bolivar in the Degree of Grand Cordon.

CSO: 3010/1285

PERU VOICES SUPPORT FOR ARGENTINA IN MALVINAS CONFLICT

Foreign Minister Expresses Support

PY021900 Paris AFP in Spanish 1811 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 2 Apr (AFP)--Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella declared here today that Peru supports Argentina and hopes that it will find a peaceful solution with Great Britain through the United Nations. The minister made these statements when he was requested to give an opinion on the Argentine recovery of the Malvinas Islands.

Politicians' Support

PY021945 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0109 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 1 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--Peruvian politicians today voiced their support for Argentina in its dispute with Great Britain over the sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands in the southern Atlantic.

Oscar Trelles, a former Senate president and an important leader of the Popular Action Party, which is the government's party, told reporters: Great Britain has unjustly retained the islands for more than a century. The entire Latin American continent supports Argentina.

Opposition member Andres Townsed, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Representatives, said that the Malvinas Islands belong to Argentina. He added: Great Britain should get rid of this colonialism leftover it still possesses in the southern Atlantic.

Luis Percovich, the president of the Chamber of Representatives, called upon Argentina and Great Britain to settle their dispute through diplomatic channels.

Argentine and British warships sailed toward the islands after a group of Argentine scrap iron businessmen disembarked on the San Pedro Island, South Georgia, for dismantling an abandoned whaling station 1 week ago.

Concern Over Conflict

PY030527 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2157 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 2 Apr (TELAM)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella stated here today that the Peruvian Government and people express their most sincere wishes for Argentina and Great Britain to overcome peacefully their grave dispute through talks.

After a meeting he held with President Fernando Belaunde Terry, Arias Stella said that the Peruvian Government is following the developments with deep concern and interest, and that it harbors the hope that the two nations will reach an understanding in the Security Council, in keeping with the previously approved resolutions.

Arias Stella recalled that at the UN Peru has always supported the resolutions regarding Argentina's claims for decolonization, with the purpose of maintaining a dialogue between the two sides in search of a peaceful settlement.

OAS Consultation

PY022302 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0207 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 1 Apr (TELAM)--A Foreign Ministry spokesman told TELAM today that his country is following with great concern the problem between Argentina and Great Britain regarding events in the South Georgia Islands.

In his remarks to TELAM, the spokesman added that at this moment, Peru is studying at Foreign Ministry level the possibility of submitting the problem of the Malvinas for OAS consultation.

He added that his case is being followed with concern by Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella and by the Peruvian Government, and reiterated the possibility of submitting the case to the OAS because it affects a member of the Latin American community.

CSO: 3010/1271

ANDEAN GROUP TO CREATE MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES

PY232226 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2205 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Lima, 18 Mar (TELAM)--The member countries of the Andean Group have decided to create their own multinational companies to prevent the flight of capital accrued in the subregion, taken out by U.S. and European multinational enterprises to their country of origin.

This is provided for in the new regulations on Andean multinational companies that was approved by the Cartagena Agreement Commission (that created the Andean Group) during its 34th ordinary period of sessions that closed today.

Jose de la Puente, the commission's coordinator, reported at a press conference that Peruvian, Ecuadoran and Venezuelan capital is already interested in investing in a mining project in Ecuador in the form of an Andean multinational company.

The new regulations provide for the creation of multinational companies in which subregional capital will have the majority of shares. In Bolivia, for example, the percentage of regional capital will have to be at least 80 percent and in Ecuador 60 percent.

Once the taxes of the country where the multinational company is located are deducted from profits, these may be freely transferred abroad without paying any further tax.

Jose de la Puente said that capital in the millions, the proceeds of investments made by the multinational companies in the subregion, is currently being drained toward Europe and the United States. He added that in Venezuela alone more than \$4.5 billion was drained toward the United States.

On approving the complementary modifications, the commission bore in mind the decisions that were approved in November 1981, when the board was entrusted with reviewing the new provisions that will rule the Andean multinational companies. The new regulations are a complement to decision No 46 that has been in force since 1976. According to a spokesman of the commission, the decision did not prosper because of the preliminary conditions, the dilatory procedures and the lack of incentive.

Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru are the member countries of the Andean Pact.

CSO: 3010/1285

MEXICAN MAGAZINE'S DONATION TO CUBAN MILITIAS REPORTED

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 21 Mar 82 p 6

[Text]

● *THE EDITORIAL* collective of the Mexican independent magazine *Por Estol* have made a gesture that clearly expresses their internationalism by deciding to donate to Cuba's Territorial Troop Militia (MTT) the sum of 20 000 pesos (Cuban currency), earned by the sale of *Por Estol* in our country.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro was informed of the donation by the editor of the magazine, Mario Menéndez Rodríguez, in a letter whose text we publish below:

Dear Commander in Chief:

The editorial collective of the magazine *Por Estol*, in its special issue no. 21 of Thursday, November 19, 1981, expressed its readiness to fight by the side of the heroic people of José Martí if an imperialist armed aggression should occur. We have decided to donate to the Territorial Troop Militia the sum of twenty thousand (20 000) Cuban pesos, which are the result of part of the sales of our publication in Cuba.

I enclose cheque no. 93952 for that sum made out in your name. This represents a modest contribution to the defense of the Isle of Dignity, which has given its all to Latin America, to the peoples struggling for their social liberation, and to those who are endeavoring to maintain their independence and the integrity of their lands.

It has been a very great honor to live under the glorious skies of proletarian internationalism, and we will defend them at any price. Meanwhile, we continue our struggle from the trenches of revolutionary journalism, which is both militant and creative.

We send you the affectionate greetings of *Por Estol*, and we ask you to extend them to the sister people of Cuba.

With affection, respect and admiration,

Mario Menéndez Rodríguez

Havana, Cuba, February 18, 1982

CSO: 3020/89

BRIEFS

PERU TRADE WITH ARGENTINA, BRAZIL--Lima, 5 Mar (TELAM)--The Peruvian Government today approved the norms for imports and exports of products renegotiated with Argentina and Brazil within the framework of agreements among member countries of the Latin American Integration Association. Regarding Argentina, the products to be traded include oil, meat, canned food, paper, X-ray film, rubberized textile threads, furs, books, steel tubes, aluminum sheets, excavating machines and photographic equipment, among others. The Brazilian list includes chemical paste, agricultural machinery, metal-working tools, lathes, milling machines, office equipment and materials to manufacture incandescent lamps and others. These norms are to be implemented by the customs offices as of 11 November 1981 until 30 April 1983. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1815 GMT 5 Mar 82 PY]

ARGENTINE INVASION OF MALVINAS CONDEMNED--Georgetown, 4 Apr (AFP)--Barbados and Guyana condemned the Argentine invasion of the Malvinas Islands and their occupation on 2 April. In Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams publicly announced last night his condemnation of the incident during a parliamentary meeting. Guyana's condemnation of the Argentine invasion of the Malvinas Islands was voiced by President Forbes Burnham. [Text] [PA041831 Paris AFP in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Apr 82]

CSO: 3010/1262

UCR LEADERS NOTE PARTY'S INTERNAL COHESION

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 14 Mar 82 pp 10-11

[Article compiled by Carlos Quiros from reports by Omar Robino (Cordoba), Emilio Casso (Santa Fe), Zoilo Garcia Quiroga (Rosario), Luis Maria Serroels (Parana), Eduardo Lopez (Resistencia), Danti Di Lorenzo (Mendoza), Roberto Garcia (Tucuman) and Emilio Petcoff (Mar del Plata): "Inside the Radical Party"]

[Text] Six months after the death of the Radical leader, Ricardo Balbin, and nearly 5 months before the announced approval of the Statute of the Political Parties, which will necessarily mark the date of the lifting of the ban and the resultant reorganization of the groups, there is no indication showing that this tragic absence has brought about a traumatic experience for the organic operation of the Radical Party [UCR].

Its leading role in the multiparty group, a posthumous legacy of the caudillo, has been stressed since then, and the banners of the UCR's various internal movements have remained folded, even since Balbin's death, with the consolidation on the top echelon of the national committee of a leadership which, although it does not appear collegial, has as its chairman the former governor of Entre Rios, Carlos Contin, with the strength emerging from the backing of all the members of the board of directors and those of the influential Political Action Commission, wherein the different internal movements are represented.

While this holds true for the Radical Party's central leadership, it is nonetheless present in the broad spectrum of provincial committees, whose leaders display it as an example of political organization.

All the most prominent members of UCR questioned by CLARIN agreed in expressing their gratification over the approval of the statute half-way through this year, if the government's pledge is kept. To them, this is the signal for the beginning of a democratic process within the organizations, which is an unavoidable prior requisite for the country's future institutional normalization.

They all flatly reject the inclusion in the statute of terms that would entail a restriction on democratic normalization, such as the one learned from official sources aimed at establishing a rule that would forbid the parties to promote the revision of the action taken in the battle against subversion.

It is their judgment that, although the party reorganization has evoked the enthusiasm of all Radical members, that phase, which in itself is very intensive, should not distract them from overseeing the information concerning the real situation in the political, economic and social areas; and that the multiparty group must set itself up as the most suitable agency for reacting against potential exacerbations in the actual national situation.

In response to those among other friendly forces in the process who predict death throes for the political pentagon over the short term, they maintain that as soon as the goal of restoring the institutions has been attained, that opinion representative of the majority should disappear.

The party reorganization, which is still subject to a statute, has different nuances in each group. In the UCR, the passage of that piece of legislation will be the prelude to a growing campaign of recruitment to regain as members those who already were such and to gain the sympathy of that extensive electorate without parties, which grew during the 6-year freeze of the political ban.

It is a practice of this party to begin, thereupon, a phase of opposition and objection concerning the affiliations, which is resolved through the party entities.

Then will come the internal elections, first to elect the national convention members, the number of whom consists of the same number of deputies plus national senators; in other words, over 280 members; as well as the delegates to the national committee, numbering four per province plus three for Tierra de Fuego, making a total of 95.

Later, they elect the officials of the provincial committees and, within the latter, the department or district committees, in accordance with the organizational charters of each provincial committee.

Once this process has ended, the electoral race for the successor to Ricardo Balbin will begin; that is, the race for the leadership of the national committee, and the entire previous process of reorganization that has been described will play a decisive role in the determination thereof.

This culminating occasion (the election of the Radical leader) is the one which is arousing all the expectations both within the party and among the rest of the groups and other sectors of power.

According to observers, the election of a Radical leader for the coming years, in a party at the height of restating its historic role after a political hibernation of over 6 years, will entail the sealing of its fate.

UCR has just marked 90 years of constant organizational existence. There are not many political groups with so a prolonged presence in the world, much less in Latin America.

It had a continued existence, permanent organizations and national scope. It contributed great leaders and, with that presence marked by a republican and democratic quality, it aided the civic progress of Argentina.

The past 15 years have been marked by the Radical Party's efforts for a reen-counter with the popular sectors. "The People's Hour", Balbin's dialog with Peron and the proposal for the multiparty convocation disclose that conduct.

For the present, two major internal forces seem the best structured for an electoral contest for the presidency of the party: the "historic Balbinism" or "National Line" wherein the names of the chairman of the Buenos Aires committee, Juan Carlos Pugliese, and former National Deputy Antonio Troccoli, are prominent; and the "Movement for Renewal and Change" directed by Raul Alfonsin.

A third movement, recently created, the "Yrigoyenist Affirmation Movement", which is headed by former National Senator Luis Leon, appears ready to gage its strength in internal elections, judging from the intense activity that it has displayed in recent months.

There are, of course, other movements which appear strong in the provincial committees, and which are contributing their force, through alliances, to some of the movements of national scope.

This holds true for the "Cordoba Line" headed by former National Senator Eduardo Angeloz, whose influence has made itself felt in the national committee when it is time to assume a position; the capital "Unionism" which has suffered the loss of two of its most prominent leaders, Julian Sancerni Gimenez and Raul Zarriello, and whose leadership is desired by former National Senator Fernando de la Rúa; the metropolitan "Popular Intransigence" led by Francisco Rabanal, whose son Ruben is engaged in the task of "classifying the metropolitan district" so that it will cease to be (he told us) "a no-man's-land"; the Buenos Aires line, headed by Cesar García Puente which, although enlisted in "Balbinism", claims an independent position for the party and is opposed to the existence of the multiparty group; and the movement led by Juan Trilla, chairman of the metropolitan committee, which has excellent ties with the National Line".

There are other lines in the federal capital, wherein there is a convergence of leaders of the old "Unionism" which has cordial relations with "Balbinism" and with independent leaders. At the end of December 1980, the old caudillo, Julian Sancerni Gimenez, officiated at what was to be his last party meeting before dying. On that occasion, the "Unity Group" now headed by Eduardo Díaz was formed, a group which has in its ranks former deputies such as Carlos Fonte, Horacio Hueyo and Eduardo Vaccarezza.

"Unity" has the backing of the "Integration Movement", another group in the capital headed by Santiago Tossi and Facundo Suarez, former president of YPF [Government Oil Deposits] (under the Illia government), and joined by independent metropolitan leaders such as Anibal Díez, secretary of the capital committee.

Former National Senator Fernando de la Rúa is associated, and maintains a friendship with members of those two groups.

'National Line'

"National Line" is a strategic concept constructed by Ricardo Balbin at the beginning of the 1970's. Its purpose was to achieve a recomposition of the Argentine political scene during the final years of the "Argentine revolution" through fundamental agreements, devising the means for attaining them on the basis of national unity. In essence, it represented a political design which, according to the "Balbinists", was the most important one that UCR had had in its 90 years of existence. These ideas are the ones which inspired the multi-party agreement on "The People's Hour", the historic meeting with former President Juan Peron and the present political convocation made together with Justicialists, Development Movement members, Christian Democrats and Intransigents.

It has the backing of leaders and movements with other names on the leading provincial committees. Its present conduct is reflected by the Radical Party's national leadership itself, wherein its members belong to the board of directors and the Political Action Commission.

It is the movement which, like the Radical Party, has the greatest strength within the multiparty group. It enjoys good relations with the Peronists, and its tactical proposals may be described as moderate, as disclosed by the debate in the political pentagon regarding mobilization plans.

With regard to the government, it has shown an alert position marked by strong criticism, without total or premature rapprochement nor breaks. According to its main leaders, "National Line" is the majority movement within the Radical Party even now.

Affiliated with it are the party's head, Carlos Contín; the chairman of the Buenos Aires committee, Juan Carlos Pugliese; former National Deputy Antonio Troccoli; former Vice Presidents of the Nation Carlos H. Perette and Enrique Vanoli; metropolitan leaders such as Francisco Rabanal, Horacio Hueyo, Riu, Bonatta, Eduardo Diaz, Francisco Romano, Placido Martinez and Tulio Bernasconi; as well as other leaders from the interior such as Salvador Damiani and Carlos Spina (Santa Fe), Osvaldo Benitez (Corrientes), Alfredo Mosso and Mathus Escoriahuela (Mendoza) and Ricardo Colombo (San Juan).

Alfonsinism

The main backing of the Renewal and Change Movement headed by Raul Alfonsín consists of the members of Radical Youth, a large proportion of whom are from "Purple Fringe", the UCR university movement. It has the support of Conrado Storani in Cordoba, Aldo Tessio in Santa Fe and Ricardo Barrios Arrechea in Santa Fe, among other major committee members.

Since 1976, "Renewal and Change" has not shown any activity as an internal movement of UCR. "As was fitting," claims Alfonsín, "because we have been

seeking common denominators with other political forces and with our own fellow party members, in order to become more effective in the task that we have been performing to uphold our rights and liberties, which have been lost and violated."

According to Alfonsín, during this 6-year period his movement "has been in the service of the party's unity, requiring it to appear as it should be, upright in its stance and categorical demands, with a very hard and very firm line opposing everything that represents a transgression of the fundamental values of democracy."

He asserts that, if an internal election is called, "Renewal and Change" will be ready to carry out the necessary reorganization of the party.

He says: "I personally have no doubt that we shall lead the Radical Party. We are a majority, but we are willing to undertake the leadership of UCR with other sectors, because we shall not make any kind of exclusions in that government."

There are prestigious individuals whose support is very highly esteemed among the UCR central leadership, such as former Foreign Minister Miguel Zavala Ortiz and former Education Minister Carlos Alconada Aramburu.

The very latter, in a dialog with CLARIN, chose to recall the constant elements of the Radical governments: the most stringent public morality, as an ethical manifestation of the government's policy and good administration; and a religious respect for public liberties. He remarks: "Never, not a single day, amid political adversities triggered and orchestrated by the special interest groups, did they ever resort to standby status: state of siege, martial law, security laws, courts of exception or death penalty."

Among other constant elements he stresses the full operation of the institutions, the absolute separation of powers, the independence of the Judicial Branch and the state of law.

Alconada Aramburu is of the opinion that the Radicals' current responsibility is "to foster program bases with the other parties and social sectors that will make it possible to return to a government of institutions and to overcome the nation's moral, political, economic and social stagnation."

He thinks that, "We must disavow and resist any type of political composition that ignores the people as a source for the legitimization of power;" and that, "Amid so many complications and subterfuges, it must always be remembered that the UCR's goal is to serve people and, as a cause, that of the dispossessed."

Buenos Aires

From the powerful Radical committee in Buenos Aires four leading figures have emerged, who have been cited throughout this article, and among whom the various internal proclivities merge: Juan Carlos Pugliese, head of the party; Antonio Troccoli, Raul Alfonsín and Cesar García Puente.

Despite the presence of pluralism revealed by those leaders ("Balbinism", "Renewal and Change", "independent Balbinism"), as well as the acceptance of the influential action of a "Cordoba Line", the decisive weight of what might be termed a "Buenos Aires Line" cannot be disregarded.

It has as an agency a provincial convention elected by a delegate from each of the 125 Buenos Aires parties; while the committee is comprised of 24 permanent and 12 alternate delegates.

Since the committee could not hold internal elections during this term of Pugliese's leadership, an emergency provision in the Organic Charter was put into effect, authorizing the establishment of an emergency board. This entity has the total political leadership of the provincial Radical government, and consists of the previous head, namely, Pugliese, the previous secretaries, the treasurer, the chairman of the Convention, the head of the Court of Conduct, the chairman of the Electoral Board and two members of the minority, in this instance from the Renewal and Change Movement; while the committees of the 125 parties are governed by boards consisting of four members.

This is the only instance, at least in the Radical Party, wherein a committee has not extended its mandates by decree, but rather through a provision of its Organic Charter.

Pugliese thinks that, insofar as the party reorganization is concerned, the new statute will not show any major differences from the foregoing ones. He advocates the presence of inspectors, but rejects the appointment of controllers, or the declaration of a state of assembly. He said: "We want to reorganize the party with the present authorities."

He is an ardent upholder of party individuality and, with respect to the updating of the Radical doctrine, he thinks that its modernization is a constant task which, at the three recent congresses on economy, education and health, and in the very agreement reached in the multiparty group, had the significance of being "an effort for adaptation to a possible, serious and responsible program."

He concluded by saying: "We are 90 years old, and I don't think that we are the same party that we were 90 years ago, nor 30, nor 10 nor perhaps even 5."

On a different end of the Buenos Aires Radical spectrum there are other major leaders, such as Anselmo Marini, Alfredo Prat, Raul Vaccarezza, Calixto Dellepiane, Mario Lavalle, Mario Grau, Vicente Mastrolorenzo, Juan Manuel Casella, Evaristo Iglesias, Hugo Sochi, Angel Rosch, Raul Espondaburu and Abelardo Costa.

Cordoba

Four expounders of the Radical Party of Cordoba: former President of the Nation Arturo Illia, provincial committee head Eduardo Angeloz, and Victor Martinez and Horacio Garcia, are members of the national Committee, a fact which attests to the scope of internal power represented by the "Cordoba Line".

There are no ostensible party divisions in this province, but there are slight differences which have cropped up with respect to the internal elections. As experience has shown, once the latter have ended, everyone will return to party unity.

The group is headed by the members of the old "Sabattinist Line" led by Angeloz, Illia and former gubernatorial candidate Victor Martinez, a group which had excellent relations with the late Ricardo Balbin's leadership.

Another sector is directed by Horacio Garcia and, although it has not been given a name, it is actually operating as such.

The visible heads of the "Alfonist" sector are Conrado Storani, former National Deputy Carlos Becerra and former legislator Maria Teresa Merciadri de Morini.

The Radical and Peronist movements are the virtually unanimous poles of electoral attraction for the Cordoban population. The UCR in the province has kept an orthodox cohesion. The groups are vying for internal supremacy, but once the question has been decided in the party elections, those nuclei will get into line behind their authorities, including the heaviest losers of the internal elections.

With regard to the future statute and the resultant party reorganization, Angeloz comments to CLARIN: "We can claim that we feel structured and fit for the government. We are a party which has been prepared for the government."

The explanation given to us by Angeloz is as follows: The terms of Sabattini and Del Castillo are still remembered as serious, democratic and progressive administrations. As early as 1962, the Radicals had gained over the Justicialists, and Illia-Paez Molina won without any banishment intervening. And in 1973, when the FREJULI [Justicialist Liberation Front] wave swept all the provinces, in Cordoba the Radical ticket was beaten by only 10,000 votes.

Concerning the Radical mobilization capacity, Angeloz gives a reminder of the ceremonies held on the occasion of the Radical Party's 90th birthday, gathering over 30,000 people in 25 simultaneous ceremonies held in all the province's departments.

He recalls: "The government of Arturo Illia, which Cordobans consider their own patrimony and their historic claim that has become more obvious every day, is another landmark comprising the Radical Party of Cordoba's ideological line."

Santa Fe

Although the chairman of the provincial committee, Carlos Guido Spina, is affiliated with the "National Line", the other members of the board of directors (six) belong to the Renewal and Change Movement headed by Raul Alfonsin. Nevertheless, there are no confrontations and a united party is in evidence.

The two most important departmental committees are obviously those of Santa Fe and Rosario, and they are led in a shared fashion by those two national movements.

The province is a stronghold of the movement directed by Alfonsín, the heads of which in Santa Fe are former Governor and National Deputy Aldo Emilio Tessio, former Provincial Deputy Roberto Pascual Silva and the present vice-chairman of the committee, Porfirio Carrera.

Entre Rios

The Radical lines have always coexisted, as in the eras of personalism and antipersonalism, represented since 1914 by Miguel Laurencena and Luis Etchevehere in Entre Rios.

Now they are Unionists and Renewers, and they think that, with the exception of Carlos Perette, former vice-president of the nation, and Carlos Contin, head of the national committee, the Entre Rios Radical Party has, during the past 20 years, lacked personages with genuine national influence whom it had managed to back in other times.

The provincial committee is headed by Cesar Luis Corte, former minister of economy in the Contin administration. He attained the party's top-ranking post after the death of its head, Lucio J. Martinez Garbino, a few days before Balbin's demise.

The Renewal faction has as its most conspicuous figure the former minister of social action under Contin, Sergio Montiel, brother of Gen Lino Montiel Forzano, an official of the Yacyreta Binational Entity.

Montiel is in a position to head the future new leadership. He maintains a flow of communication with many former Balbinists and has cultivated relations with Contin.

The second "strong man" of the Unionists is Luis Rodriguez Artussi, from Concepcion, Uruguay, who retains a long-standing friendship with the president of the nation, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri. Juan Patriarca, first vice-chairman of the provincial board, and the Renewal member, Teodoro Marco, are in this department.

Chaco

Although it has never won impressive electoral victories in the province, except for certain intendancies in the interior and the minority in the Chamber of Deputies, the Radical Civic Union is the best established party in Chaco from an organizational standpoint.

The chairman of the provincial committee is Carlos Janik, who was a candidate for governor several times; while former National Deputy Pedro Freschi is head of the provincial convention.

It is operating in all the districts, the most important being those of Resistencia, Presidencia Roque Saenz Pena and Charata.

There are three clearly defined movements among the Radicals in Chaco. The Yrigoyenist Affirmation Movement, headed by Luis Leon, the leader in this province with the greatest national significance, has the largest number of members in the interior of Chaco; and the most important local leaders following it are the committee head, Janik, and the former gubernatorial candidate, Anibal Solom.

The Renewal and Change Movement directed in the province by Juan Moro, a leader with an extensive career, has major backing in Resistencia and Presidencia Roque Saenz Pena.

The "National Line" or "Balbinist Line" headed by the leader of the capital district, which is the strongest from an electoral standpoint, Jose Wasjfeld, responds in an upright manner to the directives of the national committee head, Carlos Contin.

Although the leaders as a whole think that total doctrinal unity exists, the differences between the Leon and Wasjfeld groups have been deepening.

Mendoza

The Radical Party in this province, the third-ranking force after the Peronists and Democrats, according to the 1973 election results, has had leaders of unquestionable rank and influence, such as Leopoldo Suarez, former national defense minister (in the Illia government), who died a few years ago; Tomas Gonzalez Funes, Hernan Cortes and Ruben Palero Infante, all of who are deceased.

Owing to his renewed energy and the concern which he has shown every time the province and the country have been concerned, it is proper to add to that list Isidoro Busquets, a federal controller during the time of the Liberating Revolution, and a necessary individual to consult every time the Radical Party has to issue a statement on any economic, social or political issue.

Grouped around this personage are the youngest leaders currently holding leadership positions on the provincial committee, outstanding among whom is its chairman, Alfredo Mosso, member of the board of directors of the national committee and a member of the "Balbinists".

From the very beginning of this process, Mosso displayed a critical effort with respect to the actions of the provincial government, and denunciations and claims were made public through him, the majority of them associated with the directions given to the economy by the Martinez de Hoz team from the outset, wielding a strong influence on the province's socioeconomic spectrum.

As in other parts of the country, the "Alfonsinist" movement exists in Mendoza as well. Its center of operations has been moved to the department of San

Martin, where the leader Felipe Llaver resides. Also affiliated with this force is former National Deputy Alberto Day, a leader who joined the party's activity as a successor to Leopoldo Suarez.

San Juan

The UCR in this province, as in the country, is the civic movement with the oldest structure. The committee is chaired by the leader Martin Riveros, while another San Juan native, with a lengthy political career, is Ricardo Colombo, a former legislator and former Argentine representative to the OAS.

Colombo, who is a "National Line" member, thinks that, since the multiparty group is a creation of the UCR, it is the most suitable instrument for voicing criticism of the current government, whatever be its origin or the method that it used to come to power.

According to the former ambassador, the party has always been organized to face public competition and internal elections. He stresses the fact that the future international reorganization will be merely for the purpose of explaining the UCR principles "to that entire huge volume of electorate which has never taken part in voting."

Colombo points out that San Juan is operating quite normally, and answers to the leadership represented by Carlos Contin.

Tucuman

Lacking a consular guise, the Tucuman Radical Party appears to have healed wounds which lacerated it until 1976 and, in a new context, is attempting to consolidate a united party image, backing its representative, Felix J. Mothe.

Three years ago, the first sign of awakening from the freeze imposed by the Armed Forces was the Mayo Institute, in which various national leaders expressed their critical views.

This stimulus gave rise to the creation of an entity that would bridge the provincial political void and, unofficially, though with the approval of the national committee officials, there was formed a promotional board combining leaders of various movements and, within it, an executive body.

Not everyone has joined the cause; like Mothe, Ramon I. Martinez and Hugo Fabio prefer to call themselves independents. On the other hand, together with the "Unionist" doubts of Benjamin Carranza and Ricardo Medina, Julio Bulacio, Felix Mariano Arroyo, Eduardo Poliche and others have appeared as a group arranged along the "Alfonsinist" line.

With them is Cecilio Heredia, who has appeared as a head of the nascent Yrigoyenist proposal of Luis Leon, and some young men, Jose Evignone, Guido Garcia and Luis Yanicelli, joining the committee.

The "Renewal and Change Movement" appears as a movement with considerable organization and influence, and some collaborators of the late Gerardo Pisarello, the leader assassinated in 1976, have become aligned in its ranks.

Strictly speaking, the party has no officially recognized political authorities. This has been brought up before the national committee by former legislator Luis Lencina, who believes that there is an urgent need to correct this situation.

The rumor that an inspector, Francisco Rabanal, will be sent to Tucuman, may be related to his demand. If it should occur, it will take place at a time when the UCR is pressuring in Tucuman for the establishment of the delayed local multiparty group.

Eduardo Angeloz: the Cordoba Line

Eduardo Angeloz, former national senator, member of the national committee's Political Action Commission and head of the Cordoban Radical Party, is a proponent of the old "Sabattinist" line.

With the former president of the nation, Arturo Illia, and leaders Victor Martinez and Horacio Garcia, he heads the so-called "Cordoba Line" which no internal UCR movement can ignore on the national level, either in the electoral contest or in the major policy decisions.

Angeloz states emphatically: "The Cordobans will not agree to be appendages of national movements within the Radical Party, and at the proper time they will agree with those who most advocate their popular, civilian-oriented line. This is not the time to become lost in minutiae, or to gain delegates for the future leadership. It is an occasion for strengthening the UCR with a majority mentality, and putting it at the head of the democratic restoration."

The inland leader likes to talk about the political influence that the Cordoban UCR wields over the national committee: "If Argentina has a capital in the interior, it is unquestionably Cordoba, and this claim, which few dispute because it has been corroborated throughout the nation's history, has brought about its particular projection in the political realm."

Cesar Garcia Puente: Not Returning to the Past

The position established within the party by Cesar Garcia Puente, who was chairman of the Buenos Aires provincial committee and candidate for governor in 1973, is based on the notion that, at the end of this process, there cannot be a return to the past.

In this respect, he calls for a change of attitude, which he defines as a summons for a return to authenticity, calling things by their proper name and speaking clearly.

As for the party's strategy, Garcia Puente proposes an independent position, without entailing thereby any isolation or confrontation with anyone; so that the country may find out where the Radicals stand, what they are and where they are heading.

Raul Alfonsin: Renewal and Change

The Chascomus Radical leader and head of the Renewal and Change Movement, Raul Alfonsin, is convinced that the UCR "must be the driving force of an industrial revolution" in Argentina. He comments: "We believe that the authoritarian design in the country is directly linked with what might be an agro-exporting design in the economic area, whereas the democratic one calls for an agro-industrial Argentina."

He maintains that Radicalism "is primarily an ideology and an ethic, and does not fit into any of the categories into which political movements are normally divided."

He stresses: "The UCR is neither on the left nor right, nor in the center (I wish to underscore this), as some who are misled claim it is, when they say that the Radical Party should represent only the interests of the middle-class sectors. It does not represent any interest a priori; it represents all the interests which fall within its range of ethical observation."

According to Alfonsin, the multiparty group represents the attainment of greater effectiveness for engaging in action which should restore democracy, rebuild the economy and bring about social redress.

He thinks that the way to achieve it is "by devising a common strategy which, of course, must heed the responses of the government. But, at this point, it must begin with various types of passive resistance which do not entail risks for the people, but which prove that there is an opposition which is unwilling to accept, as is occurring at present, an obstreperous drop in real wages, the unemployment rate, the exodus of fellow countrymen, a decline in the gross national product and the lack of growth."

With regard to the presence of potential prohibitive terms in the Statute of the Political Parties, he claims that, "The Radical Party, as a whole, will by no means accept anything that would represent shirking in a democratic area."

He expresses the view that no political party has sufficient representative status to negotiate the issue of the missing persons "such as the pain of the relatives" who have been affected.

Arturo Illia: 'There Is Only One Root'

Representative of the "Sabattinist" entity, the former president of the nation, Arturo Illia, would appear not to require any other introduction; merely that, along with the others leading the provincial committee, he constitutes the clearcut embodiment of what is called the "Cordoba Line".

In commenting on the UCR's internal activity, he gives a reminder that it "is a party which believes in democracy, in the Constitution and in the laws; thus, if we must support democracy, I cannot understand why parties which claim that they intend to uphold it are not engaged totally therein."

He says: "A series of events has happened to us since 1892; nearly all the parties which spread in the republic have either been an outgrowth of the Radical Civic Union or have had connections with it. Therefore, the UCR is virtually a mother of many parties currently in existence."

He claims that, "During the past 50 years of political activity, the UCR produced the Concordance in 1930, and there were some Radicals in 1946, when the Peronist Party came into being. There were also Radicals in it, and the evidence lies in the fact that mention is made of Alem, Yrigoyen and Peron; and when the MID [Integration and Development Movement] was formed in 1958, there were also Radicals in that party. In other words, there is only one root, even though the offshoots may be different."

Juan Carlos Pugliese and Antonio Troccoli: Continuity of an Idea

Two prominent personages in the Buenos Aires Province Radical Party (the largest electoral district) with key positions in the national leadership are former Minister of Economy and National Senator Juan Carlos Pugliese and former National Deputy Antonio Troccoli. Representatives of UCR's "National Line" or "historical Balbinism", together with a handful of other leaders, they comprised the tactical and strategic ideological community which worked with the late leader during the last decade.

According to Pugliese, the notion of the multiparty convocation, inspired by Balbin, resulted as an observation of the fact that, during the period beginning in 1930, all the political forces which had attained power were ousted by military coups. He notes: "As a result, the causes must be sought in those forces, because they remained divided and opposed in a horizontal manner."

He tells us: "They had to be convoked so as to realize that only national unity and reconciliation could result in the creation of a force sufficiently powerful to be able to carry out a national program for the nation's benefit."

With regard to party normalization after the passage of the statute, Troccoli predicts that, "We shall begin the reorganization in the shortest possible time, a process that will last between 6 and 8 months, taking our organization into consideration."

He claims that there exists in the UCR both ideological and strategic homogeneity for "achieving a reorganization without traumas;" and that "there are slight differences with regard to styles, but they are easy to reconcile."

We ask Troccoli about the party's style and conduct after its reorganization. "Balbin's position still constitutes the cornerstone of what will happen in the future. It will be inevitable, and his influence will continue on the future reorganization."

Carlos Contin, Head of the National Committee: 'There May Be Surprises'

According to the head of the Radical Civic Union, Carlos Contin, the results of an electoral contest within the party to renew all its officials will depend on the new affiliation. He predicted: "That is what will show the new directions, after 6 years of existence, and there may be surprises."

He considers it possible that the future government that results from the democratic normalization will require the cooperation, backing and support of other similar forces, "as reassurance for the nascent institutionalization."

He assigns to the multiparty group and even the multisectorial one an essential role, at least during the first phase of a government resulting from elections.

He believes that during the past 6 years the intermediate organizations have had the responsibility of taking the place of the politicians, doing so in the best possible manner; and he stresses that, "It would be stupid and suicidal for us to enter the government and not heed the other political forces, especially the intermediate entities."

He reiterates the fact that, if it reaches the government, "UCR, even though it may not make an electoral alliance, will share with all those intermediate sectors; because we can only consolidate the future democracy if we all do so together."

Contin has "hopes" that the multiparty group will reach a meeting point with the military authorities so as to hold a profound dialog on the institutional solution."

He adds: "The Armed Forces must realize that they are becoming discredited in an undistinguished task, making excuses for and supporting sectors which are in the government failing dreadfully." He stresses: "The facts speak for themselves; they are failing like bunglers, because I don't believe that they are dishonest."

He expresses his conviction that, in the future, the Radical Party, just as during its 90 years of existence, will find a leader like his predecessors. He adds: "I believe that the leader is for life, despite everything that is said about renewals."

Luis Leon: 'No Shirking'

Of "Unionist" origin, the former national senator and secretary of the UCR national committee, Luis Leon, politically identified with a "civilian-oriented" position, is the inspirer of a new party movement formed from the interior to the capital, which aspires to compete for the national leadership.

According to Leon, the Yrigoyenist Affirmation Movement "was created as an attempt to strengthen Yrigoyen's ideas as a national, popular, democratic and

federal concept. We are seeking to give an injection of loyalty to the historic destiny of the Radical Party."

He believes that the UCR "like every human cell, needs to become invigorated by modernizing its methods, updating its strategy, and perfecting its responses so as to better preserve its immutable principles and doctrine."

He thinks that the UCR "should not be ashamed of militating in a revolutionary direction," and that "time causes one to become bourgeois."

He claims that, "We Radicals can never be right wing, nor insane left wing. It should be clear that our republican ideology is unshirkable. It is liberty."

Fernando de la Rúa: With a Different Language

"Politics, including that of the opposition, can also be engaged in with a different language." The comment depicts the style of Fernando de la Rúa, son of a minister of Amadeo Sabattini, a former senator from the capital (he defeated the Justicialist candidate, Marcelo Sanchez Sorondo, in April 1973), who in September of that same year was a running mate of Balbin.

His position of critical opposition to the government has been marked by a style lacking in bitterness. He upholds party autonomy and the renewal of ideas and methods. He believes in a winning Radical Party that will manage to obtain the independent vote. He assumes a position of his own in the direction of the "National Line".

It was said of him that he had critics within the party and prestige outside of it. De la Rúa responds that those claims "were not dissociated from attacks which assumed the hardly original but effective form of a rumor, ascribing impossible official expectations to me."

According to De la Rúa, the multiparty group "was an act of grandeur by Balbin in the face of the national emergency. Without hampering party autonomy, it should serve to enhance the dialog, without confusing public opinion with electoral fronts.

2909

CSO: 3010/1143

UNIVERSITY POLITICAL GROUPS STATE THEIR POSITION

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 14 Mar 82 pp 34-35

[Article by Carlos Heredia: "The University Situation"]

[Text] The beginning of this academic term has caught the university community (including candidates for admission) by surprise with dynamics different from those of previous years. As if infected by the political activity of other sectors of national life, the youth groups are attempting to delineate their positions with respect to their own members and outsiders.

Regarding these sectors, combined in the traditional student centers, CLARIN contacted representatives of the Law School at Buenos Aires University.

Taking this educational institution as a base (a "recognized" status in the university environment), it may be admitted that the same features of the groups, insofar as their framework, political "view" and methods of action are concerned, exist in the other schools to a greater or lesser extent.

The sectors interviewed (all of them were requested to comment on fees, admissions and student participation) were: the Peronist University Front (FREPU): it is part of the Peronist Youth, was created 2 years ago, disavows the FUA [Argentine University Federation] which it harshly criticizes as "Marxist and liberal" and recognizes the authorities of the movement with which it is affiliated; the National University Youth [JUN]: another sector of the Justicialist movement, linked with the editorial philosophy of the magazine LINEA of which Jose Maria Rosa is editor; the Purple Fringe (National Coordinating Board): the by now well known reformist position associated with the UCR [Radical Civic Union] sector headed by Raul Alfonsin; the Purple Fringe (National Popular Movement): the Radical "orthodox" line, participating actively in the FUA leadership and decisions; the Reformist Orientation Movement [MOR]: university branch of the Communist Youth Federation [FJC], expressing itself through the magazine QUE PASA; and the National Students Union [UNE], which came into existence over 2 years ago as the organization combining the Justicialist, Development Movement and Christian Democratic sectors and center groups, claiming to be definitely "independent."

This summary of the student groups at the Law School does not exhaust the system that exists in this and other schools, where different movements are attempting to become set up or readapted within the framework in which they are living.

FREPU: 'Those Who Can Attend School'

The Peronist University Front (FREPU) claims that "the ridiculous system of admission by quotas has drastically reduced the number of students." It also declares: "With the argument that free education is a social injustice, they have charged fees for our right to attend school. The fees, the schedules and the system of courses which preclude working, and the cost of books, are instruments of an economic criterion to decide on who should attend school. Those who can, and not those who wish attend school, and a large portion of our generation is being thwarted.

"We know that for every model of a country, a certain policy pertains. The educational policy enacted since 1976 (as well as the social, economic and labor union policy) is one of diminishing the nation."

With regard to student participation, FREPU says: "The students, instructors and administrative personnel should participate in an organized manner, within a structure based on the nature of the university (...); the university should serve the policy of the government which the people of the nation select."

JUN: 'There Is an Attempt to Stop Progress'

The National University Youth (JUN) claims: "The system of admissions and the fees are antinational, elitist and liberal measures demonstrating once again disdain for the people. Education is a tool of a colonial design, when the oligarchy governs. With the fees and admissions there is an attempt to stop all ambitions for progress. For that reason, a large portion of our youth is considering new horizons outside of our nation."

As for the students' participation in the university, the JUN thinks that, "Political participation cannot be considered apart from the entire community's participation in its most genuine reflection, the national movement, wherein Argentine youth have always had an historic role."

UNE: 'They Do Not Want More Graduates'

UNE expresses the view that, "The university admission system (quotas and arbitrary examination) has a very clearcut purpose: to discourage the student, so that fewer young people will reach the universities and, as a result, there will be increasingly fewer graduates. On what is this intention based? On the fact that, in a country which has maintained its structural crisis, exacerbated by the deep recession, there is no place for technicians, scientists, researchers and a large nucleus of professionals."

UNE remarks: "Student participation should take place through the natural channels of expression, which are the student centers and the university federations. We students have a legitimate right to state our demands and to analyze university problems in the light of their close relationship with those of the nation.

"The imposition of fees is based on the fact that, confronted with the deficit in the university budget caused by an erroneous economic policy, this measure has been adopted as a means of mitigating all these mistakes which, in the long run, are paid for by the students."

MOR: 'A Great Debate Is Needed'

The Reformist Orientation Movement is of the opinion that, "The quotas do not address the country's needs nor an educational criterion. The solution must come from an extensive debate in which all sectors associated with the educational problem participate." Admission, as it stands, is a breeding ground for frustration.

With regard to fees, the MOR thinks that they are "a reflection of an economic policy intended to systematically destroy the country's productive apparatus. They tend to prevent the working people from having access to higher education."

As for participation, MOR wants "a university that will be the center of expression for the major movements of national thinking; a platform on which the major problems besetting our society can be debated. The goal of the student body is one of active participation."

Purple Fringe Movements:

National Popular

The Purple Fringe (National Popular Movement of UCR) is opposed to the admissions system "because it is not a valid method for evaluating the performance of the future graduate. The courses are not diagramed to bridge the gap between the secondary schools and the university, owing to their low level."

They declare: "It is obvious that quotas are consistent with the policy of diminishing the country which has been established."

Regarding the fees, they claim: "There is an attempt to keep the popular sectors out of the universities. They (the fees) are consistent with the government's economism, which considers education an unnecessary expense. We propose to return to the budget levels reached in 1964 and 1965, close to the 25 percent recommended by UNESCO."

As for student participation, this group gives a reminder that the authorities think this means "taking a group of students to cooperate in minor tasks. Rather than constituting student participation, this turns the students into tools of the government system."

Coordinating Board

The "Alfonsinist" line of the Purple Fringe is of the opinion that, "The type of selection implemented since 1976 entails a dreadful injustice. In the Law School, 1,300 are admitted out of 7,000 candidates. No one should be denied free access to higher education. The state should reorient enrollment and give more of an inducement to university courses which the country needs most."

Regarding fees, it gives a reminder that, "The Argentine educational system has been typified historically by free education on all levels. There are two fundamental pillars: Law 1420 (compulsory education) and the terms of the University Reform of 1918."

"The fees have set a dangerous precedent for limiting the higher levels of education to the most privileged sectors."

On the subject of participation, this group thinks that, "There will be no democracy in the universities without the participation of instructors, graduates and students. If they seek approval of the present policy, they will not have our backing. Genuine participation takes place through the students' center."

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'LA PRENSA' NOTES BRITISH CONCERNS OVER MALVINAS

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Apr 82 p 16

[Article by Maximo Gainza Jr: "British Attitudes and Realities With Respect to the New Problem of the Malvinas and Their Dependencies"]

[Text] London--At noon on Wednesday, the latest reports from the British press (neither confirmed nor denied by the government or the Foreign Office) regarding the threats of confrontation between Great Britain and Argentina over the issue of the South Georgia Islands were that the nuclear submarine "Superb" was already approaching the area of tension, possibly together with another similar submarine of the "hunter-killer" type, having taken off from Gibraltar last Thursday.

The "Superb" has a displacement of 4,500 tons, and is provided with 20 torpedos that can be guided from a conventional head. Its atomic plant enables it to travel submerged for long distances without resupply, and at a cruising speed of 30 knots. On the basis of this performance, it could reach the vicinity of the Malvinas next Friday, and remain hidden, unless the Argentine Navy manages to make good use of its new destroyers of British origin, and of the "25 May ARA" aircraft patrolling the area.

According to yesterday's DAILY EXPRESS, there are aboard one of these submarines 40 marines from the "Special Boat Services" elite unit. An additional 40 members of the 42d command group of the Royal Marines are about to take off from England to join the 80 already stationed on the Malvinas Islands.

It has also been reported that a resupply vessel of the Royal Navy is heading for the southern seas (a routine preliminary measure before sending a surface squadron), and that the 42-type destroyer "Exeter" stationed in the Caribbean may soon follow it, if it is not doing so already.

Meanwhile, in Gibraltar, 18 Royal Navy destroyers and frigates are participating in joint maneuvers with other NATO forces, and they are therefore in a position to be diverted immediately toward the Malvinas, which they would reach in 12 days. Not that there has been any mention of this for the present.

Finally, we are now told, or at least it was reported by reliable newspapers such as the DAILY TELEGRAPH, that the two helicopters of the icebreaker

"Endurance" may be armed with anti-ship missiles which are said to be on board. The night before last, the minister of foreign affairs, Lord Carrington, stated in Parliament that the current problem with Argentina was creating a "potentially dangerous" situation, but that "a diplomatic solution" would have to be sought. This is not easy, primarily because the British Government does not question the moral grounds for its claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas and their dependencies, much less the right to self-determination of their inhabitants, regardless of how contrary a view has been expressed by the United Nations, with its anticolonialist earnestness. In this regard, Lord Carrington and Mrs Thatcher are merely voicing the opinion of any Englishman. However strange it may seem to us, it deserves an explanation. After all, one cannot hold a discussion before learning the other party's view.

The Principle of Self-Determination

The principle of self-determination is the one which has guided the conduct of Great Britain in every step of its long withdrawal from the empire. "If the 'colonials' want to become independent of us," it has been said one time after another, pragmatically evaluating the political and economic difficulties involved in maintaining the empire, "it is their affair. We shall very gladly give them independence provided that is the desire of the majority." And so it always happens, because they prefer to withdraw gracefully and on good terms (and with the illusion, often belied by subsequent events) that they have left behind the foundations for a new civilized and democratic nation. In the name of this principle, they also left 200,000 white Rhodesians to their fate, inasmuch as the vast (black) majority was calling for the independence of the British territory in Africa.

Nevertheless, and to the great annoyance of the "select group" of the "Foreign Office" and of consecutive governments, there have been instances in which this formula has not worked out well; wherein, in fact, the majority, if not all of the colonial population, has insisted upon remaining as subjects of Her Majesty overseas. This holds true for Gibraltar, Northern Ireland, Hong Kong...and the Malvinas. The reason behind this persistent loyalty can be guessed, and can be understood, from a human standpoint: It is so as not to be swallowed by the stronger neighbor with which it may share borders, history and, in the case of Northern Ireland, even similar racial and cultural features, but not the same spirit. Let us call it, if you will, the same way of life. In other words, it is the desire for independence of any colony, but in reverse.

The Foreign Office, the great liquidator of the empire during these postwar years, has not as yet found the formula for solving this problem. For the present, it has confined itself to postponing decisions and reducing responsibilities. Upon Spain's entry into NATO, Gibraltar could become an issue for all the member nations. Fifteen years hence, when the British lease on Hong Kong expires, it will be in the interest of the entire international financial community to prevent it from falling into Chinese hands. In the end, although few may wish to admit it, the unsolvable problem of Northern Ireland will be the responsibility of the Irish; it is their affair. That of the Malvinas... well, we can take it for granted.

But, for the present, no Englishman is resigned to this being the case. The old imperial memory is still alive, if only in the realm of reflex actions; and this prompts him to defend the weakest whom he still considers to be his responsibility. It is the other side of the "evangelical imperialism" which marked and lent moral support to the British expansionism of the Victorian era. The Thatcher government cannot help but heed this sentiment which knows no party barriers, and declare, through the bustling secretary of state for foreign affairs, Richard Luce, that this government, and those which follow it, "are committed to defending the interests and the territorial integrity of the 'Falklanders' (Malvinans) insofar as we are able."

This by now notorious statement was mistakenly translated by the news agency EFE to this newspaper last Wednesday, as a claim that Great Britain would defend the islands "to the maximum extent." Nothing of the sort: Mr Luce's actual words (repeated the day before yesterday in Parliament) were that they would be defended "to the best of our ability", in other words, "insofar as we are able." And this, when interpreted by one with a good understanding, and even though the British Foreign Ministry cannot admit it publicly, means that, in the long run, with or without the "Endurance" patrolling the icy southern seas calmly, there is little that Great Britain can do to guarantee the security of the Malvinas residents indefinitely.

However, this does not imply that the Royal Navy cannot cause the Argentine Navy and taxpayer a very bad time, day by day. The British Navy is still one of the most powerful in the world, the oldest and, without question, the one with the greatest distinction in history. Admitting this is not dishonorable (nor is it dishonorable for us to admit that we owe it our independence to some extent); because Canning threatened the Holy Alliance with it when that Alliance proposed to send a fleet to the River Plate in order to restore Spain's former colonies to it.

Political and Economic Reasons

"In the long run, the interest of the 'Falklanders' will be best served by Argentina." These are not the comments of a British politician (yet), but rather those of a BBC commentator. In essence, they express what the most clear-sighted have already recognized, although only behind closed doors. But they still have reasons, in addition to the moral obligation toward the islanders, to reject such an inevitable situation: One is the islands' economic potential; another, a far more genuine one, is the possibility that, some day, a left-wing government in Argentina may allow the Soviet Union to set up a base in the Malvinas. They have already had such scares in Malta, and they are experiencing it daily in the former Aden, now capital of the People's Republic of South Yemen. Our diplomacy's constant flirtations with the so-called Third World, and our strange relation with the Soviets, who are swarming over our waters and territories, only nurture this uneasiness.

Having lost its empire, Great Britain has been called upon (some would say forced) to act in a strictly European dimension, regardless of how disagreeable it may prove to be. Hence, the role of the Royal Navy is confined to

the strategic needs of the members of NATO: patrolling the Persian Gulf, the North Sea and the outlets to the Atlantic; and, if the contingency should arise, providing an escort for the American convoys, without which it would be impossible to repel a Russian advance on Western Europe. The only instance wherein Great Britain is reserved the opportunity for acting independently is that of nuclear deterrence. This is why Mrs Thatcher's government has opted for the new Trident nuclear submarines and missiles, despite their enormous cost, and the sacrifices that this entails, including, ironically, that of the "Endurance" and, with it, the British presence in Antarctic waters.

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GALVEAS SEES INTEREST RATE DROP ONLY WITH INFLATION DECLINE

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 21 Mar 82 p 23

[Interview with Finance Minister Ernane Galveas]

[Text] Brasilia--For Finance Minister Ernane Galveas, "Brazil is viable" in spite of high interest rates which "will come down only as inflation declines." In his opinion, out of all the proposals submitted so far as formulas for bringing rates down, only one is acceptable but it cannot be implemented on short notice; that is the proposal to reduce or eliminate the income tax on interest remitted abroad on loans taken out in the United States. "That will be possible only after a double-taxation agreement with that country," he said.

But he has no way of knowing whether the Americans are interested in an agreement of this type with Brazil. Galveas is also certain that the agreement worked out by Federal Revenue Secretary Grancisco Dornelles will continue until a breakthrough, which will facilitate the implementation of this measure, has been achieved. However, without an agreement with the Treasury of the United States, he said, there will be no action on the tax rate.

Interview

[Question] Minister Galveas, how is the administration receiving the proposal of the CNI [National Confederation of Industries]-FIESP [Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries] concerning the reduction in bank interest rates?

[Answer] I must make it clear, from the very beginning, that the proposals have not yet reached us. We learned about the terms of these proposals through the newspapers. Judging by the work that was reported by the newspapers, the proposal is divided into three propositions. The first one deals with tying monetary correction to foreign loans instead of the application of exchange [rate] correction. The second one is a proposition to link borrowing transactions on the foreign market to transactions on the domestic market. It is aimed at permitting an expansion in financial transactions on the open portion of the international market beyond the 50-percent current ceiling since financial institutions take up most of the funds available on the foreign market. The third one has to do with the income tax on interest remittances

abroad with the idea of reducing or eliminating that levy in order thus to reduce interest rates on the foreign market which have repercussions on interest rates on the domestic market.

[Question] What do you think of these three propositions?

[Answer] We are going to analyze them in terms of their implications and the significance they have in relation to the administration's economic policy.

The first proposition is intended to attract a larger volume of funds from abroad since there is a reduction in the margin of uncertainty and in the degree of risk to the borrower by divorcing this transaction from foreign exchange correction. All risks would be shifted to the administration, to the Treasury, following the adoption of a proposition such as this one.

The first comment which I would like to make regarding this proposition is that the government is not prepared to assume the risk deriving from exchange transactions, that is, neither in the area of imports and exports, nor in the area of financial transactions. I think that the adoption of this proposition would mean greatly increasing the responsibility of the government and the National Treasury.

The second proposition in a certain way is very similar to the first one because the idea behind it also is to bring about more borrowing abroad and to influence interest rates on the domestic market as well as its expansion without the current 50-percent ceiling.

[Question] What might the administration's reaction be to such a proposal?

[Answer] I feel that the administration is thinking in overall terms, in terms of credit expansion in the Brazilian economy, in terms of greater dimension. We want an increase of 70 percent in the money volume for 1982; that would be compatible with an inflation rate that would be some percentage points lower than last year's inflation.

To bring this about, the expansion of credit evidently will have to be pegged on a level lower than the rate of inflation and possibly a little bit above the rate of increase in the currency supply.

Since credit, in overall terms, is on the level of inflation or between the expansion in the currency supply and the rise in the price index in Brazil, we feel that this is more than sufficient to keep the economy running at a reasonably normal pace.

However, we are not going to think about any measure that could counter the objectives of the monetary policy which the administration has been adopting, with a certain degree of sacrifice, for quite some time now.

The third proposition, as I see it, does have merit. Especially since the administration is going to be working on it, even before getting a proposal from CNI/FIESP. We are trying to work out agreements with the U.S. Government to find a solution in this respect.

[Question] Minister, how long are we going to have to live with high interest rates?

[Answer] It is difficult to come up with a correct answer. I could do that only if I had a crystal ball. Since I am not good at guessing, I can only say that we are facing problems that are difficult to resolve but we are working on them. Worldwide inflation, which hits us likewise, does affect us but does not prevent us from fighting and defeating the problems which inflation causes us. This is true of the three most serious problems which today beset the international economy: high inflation, absence of equilibrium in the balance of trade, and energy dependence.

There is already a definite trend toward a decline in Brazilian inflation. Measures taken against it are producing their first effects. The balance of payments has recovered its trend with relation to the deficit in the balance of trade and the overall deficit in current transactions. The surplus in the balance of trade is a gain which nobody debates any longer. The production of domestic petroleum is likewise going up and it is probable that, before the end of the year, we might be producing something like 300,000 barrels per day. We are producing more alternate energy and also electric energy.

[Question] Does that mean that we are going to stay the way we are now?

[Answer] This does not mean that we in the slightest reject the discussion of the terms submitted by the CNI/FIESP. On the contrary, it is our intention to gather the technicians from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning as well as the Central Bank to study the proposals and the repercussions which they may have regarding the objectives of the policy employed in the fight against inflation.

[Question] Minister, in addition to high interest rates, we also have problems with the balance of trade whose January-February 1982 result shows that it will be difficult for us to achieve an export level of \$28 billion. How will it then be possible to earn a surplus of \$3 billion?

[Answer] I want to say again that the January and February results are not representative of the year 1982 as a whole. Exports are always down during the first 2 months of the year. What makes us happy is that we earned a cumulative surplus of \$81 million in January and February and we are going to earn another surplus in March, probably more than \$50 million. This is why we are going to have a surplus of \$3 billion by the end of the year. This is perfectly reasonable and we certainly count on achieving this result.

[Question] Minister, will the establishment, in Rio de Janeiro, of an international financial market of the offshore type be beneficial to the economy of the State of Rio and Brazil as a whole?

[Answer] Markets of this type have developed greatly in various places throughout the world, such as Bahrein, Singapore, Hong-Kong, the Bahamas, and Cayman. We have kept track of the development of these markets and we have tried to learn from each of them to find out whether this is compatible with the Brazilian economic situation such as it is.

The administration is certainly willing to subject the proposal for the establishment of this market in Rio de Janeiro to an in-depth study. What we have to find out is whether this type of market will bring many benefits to Brazil, such as the creation of more jobs, among other things.

[Question] It has been said that you have traveled much abroad. What are the positive results of the many trips you have made abroad since you took over the job of finance minister?

[Answer] It is very difficult to quantify the results of a minister's trips abroad. But I can say that our objectives were completely attained during my trips, such as those to Washington, London, Zuerich, and Davos (Switzerland) in addition to the trips to some of the countries of the Middle East, such as Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

[Question] Minister, you are scheduled to go to Algeria in April. Are you going there to complete negotiations which will enable Brazil to dominate the iron mineral market in the Mediterranean?

[Answer] No, that is not so. During the trip which I am to make to Algeria in April, along with businessmen, we are going to discuss the possibility of setting up a binational iron mineral pellet plant on Algerian territory. But this will require negotiations which will extend for some time. The plan is really very good but it is too early to talk about it.

[Question] Minister, is Brazil really viable, as the government tells us, or is that not true?

[Answer] Look here, the only answer is this: Brazil is an absolutely viable country. We have already demonstrated that. We have maintained an average and rather enviable growth rate of between 6 percent and 7 percent a year over several decades, not just after the revolution; that rate has been continuing almost unchanged over the past 50 years.

Brazil has an expanding economy, with land to be developed, with natural resources to be explored, with investment alternatives, and with creative businessmen and manpower receptive to new techniques. This is why Brazil will continue to be viable. We do not have a tired economy--far from it. Our businessmen, for example, are among those who are most enterprising at this time and examples of this are sufficiently well known.

The problems we are having at this time are being tackled. Our inflation is under control and is going down. We have restored our balance of payments and we have a surplus in our balance of trade. Because of this, because of our ability to tackle all our problems, including our energy dependence, I want to say again, to anybody who wants to listen to me or read what I have to say, that Brazil is an absolutely viable country.

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IBGE REPORTS CONTINUING DECLINE IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Mar 82 p 24

[Excerpts] Taking the indicators for the last 12 months as basis, compared to the same period of time last year, industrial production continued to decline in January, with a drop of 10.57 percent, according to the IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics).

In December, industrial output fell 9.66 percent, measured by the same criterion. During the same period of time, the processing industry declined 9.91 percent--a situation which became worse in January, when output registered a decline of 11 percent.

Compare to January of last year, industrial output dropped 11.95 percent and the processing industry declined 12.98 percent, analyzed separately.

According to a comparison of indicators for the last 12 months and the 12 months prior to that, the mineral extraction sector grew 3.84 percent.

General Drop

Industrial recession was accentuated during the first month of this year, according to IBGE data. The comparison between the output of each type of industry, in January, and the output during the same month last year shows that all types went down. The greatest drops were observed in the following branches: metallurgy (18.88 percent), machine-building (23.43 percent), electrical and communications equipment (24.04 percent), transportation equipment (17.86 percent), and chemical (10.12 percent). Even food production went down 6.55 percent during that period of time.

Unemployment Up

Measured by the indicator of personnel employed in industry, unemployment continued its rising trend according to December statistics disclosed by the IBGE.

The level of personnel occupied in industry went down 7.13 percent, if we compare 1981 to 1980. During the period of January to November of last year, the decline in the employment level came to 6.65 percent, rising to 7.13 percent

throughout the 12-month term. This furthermore was the trend observed throughout last year, when the employment level declined month by month.

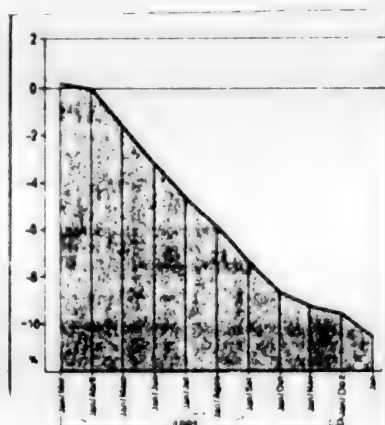
Last year, all types of industry recorded a drop in the employment level. The transportation equipment industry, which includes the auto industry, showed one of the highest employment level declines during that period of time with a drop of 12.66 percent. Various other types of industries revealed declines in excess of 10 percent.

Recession in Sao Paulo

In Sao Paulo, processing industry indicators dropped 14.45 percent, comparing the output of the last 12 months with the 12-month period prior to that.

According to the same criterion, these same indicators show a drop of 4.86 percent in the Northeast and 7.25 percent in the southern region. In Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais, industrial activities shrank 3.29 percent and 11.52 percent, respectively, during the same period of time.

Industrial Production Decline in 1981 (by month)



IBGE: The comparison was made to a like period of the previous year.

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CSO: 3001/108

BRIEFS

UNE PRESIDENT ARRESTED--UNE [National Student Union] President Francisco Javier Ulpiano Alfaya Rodrigues and psychologist Sandra Regina Soares Freire were arrested early yesterday morning by the Federal Police as they got off the plane at Dois de Julho Airport in Salvador. They were accused of carrying material "of a subversive nature to be distributed in Bahia for the purpose of making propaganda for the Communist Party of Brazil and downgrading the image of the administration among the population." After questioning and after the confiscation of the material, including mimeographed stencils for the journal A CLASSE OPERARIA, the official, secretly circulated organ of the Communist Party of Brazil, and party information bulletins, the two were released around 1000. According to the police, the lady psychologist assumed responsibility for the material, thus clearing Francisco Javier; but in a group interview she said that she was only carrying material for a friend and did not know what was involved. In Brasilia, Education Minister Rubem Ludwig said that the arrest will not be a factor in stirring up the student movement since the UNE directorate is not the representative leadership of the students. In the Chamber, the leaders of the PDT [Democratic Labor Party], the PMDB [Party of the Brazilian Democratic Movement], and the PT [Workers Party] reported these events to the other members of parliament and administration leader Bonifacio de Andrade said that the minister of justice will certainly explain what happened. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Mar 82 p 17] 5058

CSO: 3001/108

MALMIERCA SAYS EXTRAORDINARY UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MUST BE RESUMED

Malmierca Calls for Meeting

FL081932 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Cuba's Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has stated in Kuwait that the seventh extraordinary period of emergency sessions of the UN General Assembly concerning the Palestinian affair must be urgently resumed.

Malmierca made this call when speaking on Cuba's behalf at the extraordinary meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries Movement which is taking place in Kuwait to show solidarity with the Palestinian people.

Malmierca pointed out that the extraordinary period of emergency sessions of the UN General Assembly must be resumed because the Security Council is incapable of carrying out its duties due to the recent U.S. veto.

The Cuban foreign minister reported that a new criminal aggression on the Palestinian people, the territorial integrity of Lebanon and other Arab nations is imminent. He made it clear that danger of war looms over the Middle East as a result of aggressive attitudes of the imperialists and their regional stronghold: the state of Israel.

Speaking about Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, Malmierca said the Syrian people are the current victims of this plunder, as the Palestinians have been before them, and that tomorrow or the day after it will be the turn of other Arab peoples to be plundered by Israel.

During his speech Malmierca read a message from Fidel Castro to the members of the Nonaligned Countries Movement concerning the latest developments in the occupied territories of Gaza, the West Bank and Golan.

In this message Fidel expressed his conviction that the Kuwait meeting will issue a strong condemnation of the Zionist regime and will draw up a coherent and valid plan of action to stop Israeli expansionism and to put an end to its crimes.

Further Report on Malmierca Speech

FL082010 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Cuban foreign minister warned that there is a serious risk of war in the Middle East which could be caused by the United States and its regional stronghold: Israel. He stressed the serious consequences which this war could have for the Palestinian people and said that a new aggression on these fraternal people would be also an aggression on all Arab nations and the progressive world in general.

Malmierca added that an aggression on the Palestinian people would also be an attack on the peoples' struggle for liberation, and on the prospects for detente, peace and international security.

The Cuban leader and chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries scored the Camp David accords signed by Egypt, Israel and the United States and said that the result of these accords has been an increased oppression of Syria and the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. He then read a message from Fidel Castro.

Malmierca also said that those who are supporting Zionism are also behind racial discrimination in Africa and are denying the inalienable rights of the Namibian people. They are seeking to impose a neocolonial solution to the Namibian issue and refuse to acknowledge the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO] as the only true and legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

Malmierca recalled that an attempt is being made to deny the right of Central American and Caribbean peoples to their independence.

The Cuban foreign minister reported that plans to invade Nicaragua are being stepped up, that Grenada is being threatened and that the training of murderers and traitors who are supporting the Salvadoran junta is continuing. He also indicated that Cuba is being threatened with military aggressions and naval blockades.

Malmierca stated: From this podium we wish to reiterate that Cuba will not yield and will maintain its staunch faith in revolutionary principles. Cuba wishes to reaffirm that it is open to talks, to the search for political solutions to problems, as long as its sovereign status is respected.


He concluded by emphasizing the efforts made by Cuba and the nonaligned countries to resolve the Iran-Iraq conflict and warned about the dangers which this war poses.

CSO: 3010/1275

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ON PDYR LEADER'S VISIT

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 7 Mar 82 p 8

[Text]

 IN RESPONSE to an invitation from Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Comrade Ali Nasser Mohammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, paid an official and friendly visit to Cuba from February 16 to 22, 1982, heading a Yemeni Party and government delegation.

During their stay in our country, the members of the delegation visited Havana, Matanzas province and the Isle of Youth special municipality, where they were given a warm welcome by the Cuban people.

The esteemed visitor laid a wreath at the monument to Cuban National Hero José Martí, who symbolizes his people's struggle for national independence.

The Cuban people gave the Yemeni delegation a warm and fraternal welcome in a demonstration of the close ties of friendship and solidarity that link the peoples of Cuba and Democratic Yemen.

The Council of State of the Republic of Cuba presented President Ali Nasser Mohammad with the José Martí National Order in recognition of his merits in the struggle for the liberation of his people, his firm and consistent anti-imperialist position and his valuable contribution to national construction and the reunification of his country.

The delegations of Cuba and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen held official talks which took place in a comradely atmosphere and were characterized by a full identity of views on the issues considered.

They discussed different aspects of the current international situation and the threats to peace resulting from the most reactionary circles of imperialism, headed by the current administration in the United States.

Cuba was represented at the talks by Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Carlos Rafael

Rodríguez, vice-president of the Councils of State and of Ministers, and Osmany Cienfuegos, vice-president of the Council of Ministers and secretary of its Executive Committee, both members of the Political Bureau; Jesús Montañé Oropeza, head of the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations, Division General Sixto Batista, head of the main political department of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, alternate members of the Political Bureau; Omar Iser Mojena, vice-president of the Party's Review and Control Commission, Fernando Vecino Alegret, minister of higher education, Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Alfredo Suárez, of the National Secretariat of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, all members of the Central Committee; Joaquín Benavides, minister-president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, Julio Teja, first deputy minister of public health, both alternate members of the Central Committee; Ulises Estrada, ambassador in Yemen; Claudio Ramos, section head in the General Department of Foreign Relations of the Central Committee; and Arturo Barber, director of Northern Africa and the Middle East at the Foreign Ministry.

Yemen was represented by Ali Nasser Mohammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Ali Shae Hadi, alternate member of the Political Bureau and head of the Party's Superior Control Committee; Ali Abdul Razaq Badeeb, deputy prime minister, Salem Saleh Mohammad, foreign minister, Abdul Aziz Al Dhali, minister of public health, Sultan Al Doch, general secretary of the trade unions, all members of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party; Ahmed Obaid Al Fadli, minister of trade; Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Salem Obaid, member of the Central Committee and deputy minister of defense in charge of political work; Salem Al Bajechi, head of the National Command of the People's Militia; Ahmed Ali Malaari, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in Cuba; and Ahmed Abdu Ragah, director of Africa and Latin America in the Foreign Ministry.

During the talks a detailed analysis was made of the current state of bilateral relations between the two countries, confirming the decision to continue strengthening the close and unshak-

able friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Cuba and Democratic Yemen and between the Parties and governments of the two countries.

The two sides reaffirmed the view that the principles of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism are the cornerstones of both revolutionary processes. They also stressed the importance of the relations between the two peoples, Parties and governments in order to achieve the ideals they share of peace, freedom and socialism.

Within the framework of bilateral cooperation they stressed the importance of the ties between the Communist Party of Cuba and the Yemeni Socialist Party in deepening the ties of friendship between the two peoples and governments. The two sides advocated strengthening relations between the youth, mass, social and other organizations of the two countries in order to broaden contacts and the exchange of experiences to progressively promote mutual understanding of life, work and progress in the construction of a new society.

The Yemeni side expressed its appreciation for the cooperation established with the Republic of Cuba in various fields and stressed the gains which have been made in the economy, culture, social development and training of cadres.

The two delegations agreed that Cuban-Yemeni relations are growing and developing in line with the interests of both peoples.

The Yemeni delegation expressed its admiration for the revolutionary struggles of the Cuban people who, inspired by the ideals of José Martí and the heroic traditions of more than 100 years of struggle for freedom, are building socialism 90 miles from the worst enemy of the peoples, under the firm and reliable leadership of their Communist Party and its first secretary, Comrade Fidel Castro.

The Yemeni delegation was highly appreciative of the significance of the Cuban Revolution and reiterated its militant backing for the Revolution's unshakable anti-imperialist position and consistent practice of proletarian internationalism, along with the solidarity it gives to the people's struggle for emancipation and national liberation.

The Yemeni delegation observed the combat readiness of the Cuban people given the threats looming over their homeland and expressed its view that, as before, these threats will be shattered by the Cuban people's determination to win or die defending their right to build a more just society.

It also reiterated its backing for the demands made by the Cuban people and government for the unconditional return of the territory on which the Guantánamo naval base is located, illegally occupied by the United States contrary to the will of the Cuban people. It likewise condemned the criminal economic blockade imposed by the government of the United States on the people of Cuba and demanded that it be lifted.

The Cuban delegation saluted the heroic and tenacious struggle of the Yemeni people for independence and sovereignty of their country under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party and its general secretary, Comrade Ali

Nasser Mohammad. It also expressed its solidarity with the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which confronts the plots of imperialist and reactionary forces aimed at hampering its progressive development. It reiterated support for the efforts being made to achieve Yemeni unity on a peaceful and democratic basis.

The Cuban side expressed its recognition of the Yemeni people's gains in consolidating revolutionary power in line with the guidelines worked out at the special congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party. It is convinced that the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen will score new and greater successes in the construction of socialist society.

The two delegations stressed the need for joint efforts to confront the warlike policy of imperialist blackmail, aimed at blocking the advance of the peoples towards national independence and peace.

Upon reviewing the complex situation in the Middle East, the two sides expressed their deep concern over the developments in the area, which pose a grave threat to security and peace, and to regional stability.

They also reaffirmed their view that only by Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Arab territory and full recognition of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people — including the right to an independent state of their own, under the leadership of the PLO, their only genuine representative — will just, stable and lasting peace be possible in this convulsed part of the world. They expressed deep concern over the stepped-up attacks against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, and expressed their solidarity with the Lebanese people and the Lebanese National Movement in their heroic struggle to defeat imperialist-Zionist aggression and to forge the unity of their country.

The two sides condemned the traitorous Camp David agreements and the ones signed by Egypt and Israel under the auspices of U.S. Imperialism. They likewise denounced any other scheme that seeks to ignore the rights of the Arab peoples, especially the heroic Palestinian fighters.

The two sides firmly condemned Israel's new plans as represented by the Golan Heights takeover, which violates international law and the UN Charter. They reiterated their full support for Syria in the face of all imperialist plans.

Cuba reaffirmed its solidarity with and support for the great efforts being made by Algeria, Libya, Syria, Democratic Yemen and the PLO, members of the Steadfastness Front, and other progressive countries to block the imperialists' plans in the Arab region.

The two delegations stressed that cooperation and coordination between the Arab countries and the socialist community and the establishment of solid relations with it are of great importance for liberation, national construction and confrontation with the imperialist-Zionist plots in the region.

They condemned the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel, which they viewed as a direct threat to the security and peace of the Arab peoples, especially the progressive Arab regimes and the Arab national liberation movement.

The two sides stressed the importance of considering the Gulf area and the Arabian Peninsula as a zone of security and peace. They condemned the policy of the United States and its intervention in the internal affairs of the area, the pressure it exerts to prevent the countries there from exercising their legitimate rights to exploit and take full advantage of their natural resources. They also strongly condemned the presence of U.S. military bases in Egypt, Kenya, Oman, Somalia and Diego Garcia Island, in the Indian Ocean, which constitute a threat to the independence and sovereignty of all the countries of the area.

In this respect the Cuban side noted Comrade Ali Nassar Mohammad's call for a summit conference of the countries from the Arabian Gulf, the Peninsula, the Horn of Africa and other interested parties.

Both countries back the proposal made by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU, aimed at turning the Indian Ocean and the Gulf into a region of security and peace.

Both sides expressed their conviction that the Red Sea area must be turned into a zone of peace, free from imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of those states, and reiterated their solidarity with the Ethiopian Revolution, taking note of its political leadership's efforts to preserve the country's unity and territorial integrity.

Cuba and Democratic Yemen expressed their deep concern over the prolonged armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and the negative consequences it has, not only on the peoples of those countries, but also because of the dangers it poses to peace and security in the region and the rest of the world.

The Yemeni side expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by the chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to achieve a political, peaceful, just and honorable solution to the conflict.

The two delegations expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the people of Oman, under the leadership of the Popular Front, to obtain full liberation, independence and sovereignty, and their rejection of the foreign presence on that people's territory.

The Yemeni delegation reported to the Cuban side on the results of the Aden summit.

The Cuban side hailed the agreements signed by Democratic Yemen, Libya and Ethiopia with a view to dealing with the aggressive maneuvers of imperialism and reaction against those countries.

The Cuban and Yemeni delegations reaffirmed their backing for the Saharan people, who, under the wise leadership of the POLISARIO Front, are struggling to exercise the right to self-determination and independence. In this regard, they reiterated their support for the resolutions of the UN, the OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries aimed at ensuring the full and legitimate rights of the people of Western Sahara.

The Cuban and Yemeni delegations expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people and demanded a halt to the illegal occupation of that people's territory by the racist

forces. The two sides expressed their full support for SWAPO, the worthy representative of the Namibian people. They also reaffirmed their total solidarity with the South African people and their vanguard, the African National Congress.

The two delegations condemned the aggressive policy of the South African racist regime against the Front Line States and demanded an end to the attacks against those countries, along with respect for the national sovereignty and integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Yemeni side expressed its great appreciation of the help given by the Cuban people, the Communist Party and the Cuban government to the people, MPLA Party and Angolan government in the political, social, economic and military fields to safeguard Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity and to promote the development of national reconstruction tasks.

The two sides reiterated their militant solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, who are striving to heal the deep wounds left by the constant attacks to which they have been subjected by imperialism and its allies in the area.

The two sides reaffirmed their support for the struggle of the Korean people for peaceful reunification without foreign intervention.

Upon reviewing the situation in Latin America, the two delegations agreed that important political and revolutionary changes are taking place in the region as a result of the peoples' struggles against local oligarchies and U.S. imperialism.

The victory of the Nicaraguan people, guided by their vanguard, the Sandinista National Liberation Front, constituted an extraordinary advance which did away with one of the bloodiest tyrannies in the region and opened up the road to national independence, democracy and social progress in Nicaragua.

Both sides view with grave concern the U.S. government's increasingly aggressive actions aimed at destabilizing the Nicaraguan revolutionary process and the threats of armed attack on that country.

They reaffirmed their solidarity with and support for the brave stand of the government of Grenada, which reflects the worthy and resolute position of a small Caribbean country determined to decide on its own destiny and face up to imperialist pressure.

The Cuban and Yemeni delegations resolutely support the heroic struggle of the people of El Salvador against the genocidal military-Christian Democratic junta which, backed by the United States, has slaughtered tens of thousands of Salvadoran patriots. They denounced the election farce planned in an attempt to legalize that regime and backed the French-Mexican declaration on El Salvador. The two sides condemned the interventionist maneuvers of the United States and its Central American allies to block the people's victory.

They also recognize the just nature of the Guatemalan struggle and the progress made by the revolutionary movement in that country.

The delegations expressed their support for the people of Belize and their respect for that

young republic's territorial integrity, which is being threatened by the Guatemalan regime.

Cuba and Democratic Yemen reiterated their support for the people of Puerto Rico in their struggle against U.S. colonial domination to achieve national independence.

They also expressed their solidarity with the patriots in Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Haiti, Bolivia and other countries, who are struggling against fascism and reactionary dictatorships which are supported and financed by the government of the United States.

The two sides expressed their appreciation of those democratic and progressive governments and forces who take positions in defense of independence and autonomy in the face of U.S. domination in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The two delegations condemned the warlike and adventurist policy of the current U.S. administration which is particularly reflected in the heightened arms race and the huge increase in military spending, accompanied by warmongering hysteria; an increase in the number of aggressive imperialist bases; the decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe; the start of a program to build means of mass destruction, such as the neutron bomb; and the constant use of aggressive and arrogant language which is unacceptable to the peoples.

The two delegations noted the danger which this situation poses to international peace and security and reiterated their confidence that the peoples' firm desire for peace will stop the advance of this policy. In this respect, they stressed the firm and calm manner with which the Soviet Union pursues its policy of peace, and added that the loyalty of Lenin's homeland to the principles of that policy, as well as its military and moral power, are guarantees to prevent imperialism from plunging into a reckless military adventure of unpredictable consequences for the future of humanity.

The two delegations stressed the historic importance of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the influential role it plays on the international scene. They reiterated their determination to work to implement the Final Declaration and the resolutions adopted at the 6th Summit Meeting of Heads of State. They stressed that the Movement's intense activity over the last few years is a clear indication of the steady advance of the peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid, and to eliminate the current economic and social inequalities which prevail in the world and bring about a more just international economic order.

The Cuban and Yemeni delegations congratulated each other over the results of the visit and the fraternal climate in which the talks were held. They felt it was an important contribution to strengthening the fraternal relations

which link the peoples, Parties and governments of Cuba and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the broad and fruitful cooperation between the two countries. After the talks the following documents were signed:

1. Protocol on cooperation between the Communist Party of Cuba and the Yemeni Socialist Party for 1982-83;

2. Agreement on the elimination of visa requirements between the government of the Republic of Cuba and the government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen;

3. Trade agreement between the government of the Republic of Cuba and the government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen;

4. Protocol on cooperation between the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Cuba and the Foreign Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen;

5. Cooperation agreement between the State Committee for Labor and Social Security of the Republic of Cuba and the Ministry of Labor and Civil Service of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen;

6. Work plan for scientific and technical cooperation between the State Committee for Labor and Social Security of the Republic of Cuba and the Ministry of Labor and Civil Service of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen for 1982-83;

7. Protocol of exchange and cooperation between the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions and the General Confederation of Workers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen for 1982-83; and

8. Cooperation and friendship agreement between the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples, the Cuban-Arab Friendship Association and the Yemen-Cuba Friendship Association.

On behalf of the members of the Yemeni delegation, Comrade Ali Nasser Mohammad expressed his sincere appreciation to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the government and the Cuban people for the warm and fraternal welcome the delegation received during its stay in Cuba.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen extended an invitation to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, to pay an official and friendly visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The date will be set later on.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES HART--Tuesday at Los Pinos official residence in Mexico City, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo received Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart, who conveyed personal greetings from Fidel Castro, president of Cuba's Council of State and Ministers, which were reciprocated by the Mexican head of state. Lopez Portillo and Armando Hart discussed matters of common interest to the two countries. Also present during the talks was Cuban Ambassador to Mexico Fernando Lopez Muino. The Cuban culture minister arrived in Mexico last Monday in response to an invitation of Mexico's Education Secretary Fernando Solana. The two officials will examine the progress made by the program of cultural exchange and also discuss topics to be taken up by the UNESCO in its next meeting in Mexico City. The Cuban Embassy hosted a reception in honor of Minister Hart which was attended by important Mexican officials as well as many intellectuals from Mexico and other countries. [Text] [FL071344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Apr 82]

GARCIA, NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR--Commander of the revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, vice president of the Council of State and minister of transportation, has received His Excellency Mr Rodolfo Echeverria Ruiz, new ambassador of the United Mexican States to our country. During the meeting, matters of mutual interest in the transportation and communications sector were discussed. [Text] [FL081233 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Apr 82]

MEXICAN BUSINESS DELEGATION--The Cuban Chamber of Commerce [CCC] has held a cocktail party in honor of the Nuevo Leon businessmen delegation which is visiting Cuba. Jose Miguel Diaz Mirabal and Antonio Villaverde, CCC president and secretary respectively, received the 20 Mexican businessmen and Mexican Ambassador to Cuba Rodolfo Echevarria. The delegation is headed by Claudio C. de La Garza, general manager of Mexico's Union of Northern Industrial Credit, Anonymous Society [Union de Creditos Industriales, Sociedad Anonima de Mexico]. Jorge Garcia, CCC's director of international relations, was also present. The Mexican delegation represents more than 150 firms connected with 23 enterprises. [Text] [FL071405 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 6 Apr 82]

CSO: 3010/1275

BRIEFS

COUP CHARGES DENIED--Santo Domingo, 4 Apr (EFE)--It was learned here today that the Dominican Republic armed forces has denied that they are planning a coup d'etat if the 16 May elections are won by Salvador Jorge Blanco, the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) candidate. In this manner the armed forces answer the charge made by U.S. newsman Jack Anderson during his 2 April television program on Channel 7 in New York City. The denial of the charge on a coup d'etat against Jorge Blanco, if he wins by popular vote, was made by an armed forces secretariat source to reporter Silvio Herasme Pena, director of the Santo Domingo newspaper LA NOTICIA. Meanwhile, Maj Gen Manuel Lachapelle Suero, chief of the Army General Staff and President Antonio Guzman's former military corp chief, who, according to Anderson would lead the coup d'etat, said he knew nothing of the charge. In his program "Good Morning America," Anderson said that the information on the alleged coup d'etat by Lachapelle Suero was provided by his contacts at the U.S. State Department. [Text] [PA051526 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1540 GMT 4 Apr 82]

PRESIDENT MAKES CABINET CHANGES--Santo Domingo, 3 Apr (EFE)--Dominican President Antonio Guzman has appointed several new cabinet secretaries to replace those who are on political campaign and to revitalize several cabinet posts to better deal with the economic situation which the country is experiencing. Ramon Martinez Aponte, technical secretary of the presidency, has been appointed finance secretary, to replace Bolivar Baez Ortiz, who will be technical secretary of the presidency. Martio Caceres Rodriguez was appointed agriculture secretary to replace Hipolito Mejia y Mejia who is running for a Senate seat for the government's Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD]. Julio Ibarra Rios, secretary of sports, has been appointed education secretary to replace Andres Reyes Rodriguez, who was nominated by the PRD for a Senate seat for the Puerto Plata Province. Rafael Valdez Hilario, under secretary of sports, has been appointed sports secretary. [Text] [PA040351 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0118 GMT 4 Apr 82]

CSO: 3010/1293

ECONOMIST VIEWS PRESSURES FOR DEVALUATION

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 22 Mar 82 p A 7

[Text] Guayaquil, 21 March--Economist Francisco Swett, former chairman of the National Planning Board, commented on the economic measures taken recently by the Monetary Board, which have had as an immediate consequence a higher price for the dollar (an average of 40.40 sucres) on the free exchange market. He described the result as pressure from the external sector, and speculative action.

He stated that the immediate effect of the measures adopted a couple of weeks ago was that the dollar dropped to 36 sucres on the free exchange market, but later--because of speculative action--the U.S. currency rose again to its present level of more than 40 sucres.

Economist Swett declared that the measures adopted by the Monetary Board to increase the cost of exports were not enough to solve the difficult economic problem that confronts this country, because of external factors, among others. The problem is a structural one in which the most serious factor has been low agricultural productivity that renders Ecuadorean products non-competitive on the international market.

He called "market fragmentation" the phenomenon in which many producers find the channels of marketing to be distorted. Along these lines, Swett stated that structural economic problems have been hurting the country for a long time. They were alleviated by the income from oil exports and foreign loans, but with the end of the oil phase and the pressure of foreign debts, those same problems are emerging again in full force.

8926

CSO: 3010/1184

PDC DIRECTOR ANNOUNCES PRESIDENTIAL INTENTIONS

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 10 Mar 82 p A 3

[Text] Guayaquil, 9 March--The national director of the People Change and Democracy Party (PCD), Dr Aquiles Rigail, acknowledged his plans to run for president on the PCD ticket.

"The government has failed to lead the country, in all fields; Popular Democracy will not return to power until long after the people have forgotten its failure. President Hurtado has no ideological coherence," stated Dr Aquiles Rigail Santistevan, national director of People Change and Democracy, at a press conference during a tour of Manabi.

One of the first questions he was asked referred to the differences between the PCD and the Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP), from which it branched off. Rigail stated that People Change and Democracy was born out of the Concentration of Popular Forces. "It is our populist mother," he pointed out, "our origin, but as in all things, our party has evolved and improved to the point that it has a very profound ideological content which not only makes an electoral victory likely so that we will attain power, but also portends the formation of a political party with a solid popular base as well as a philosophy comprised of its doctrine and its government platform. Thus, the three conditions for making and strengthening a party are present: popular base, ideology and political objective, and government platform. Though People Change and Democracy will reach power, power is not its objective, but merely a means to carry out its popular conquests: the change of structures that is so indispensable, and the progress of the nation to the benefit of the great national majorities," he stated.

Concerning PCD's place in the national political spectrum, he said, "There are several political-philosophical alternatives. Some involve the containment of historic processes. The world must evolve, change toward social conquests, toward the rule of social justice. The alternative I mentioned tries to contain that historical process and maintain the status quo. We reject that alternative."

"Another alternative is the violent interruption of historic processes, and we reject that as well. We have formulated a third alternative, which seeks harmony to attain social change and indispensable structural reforms by peaceful means. This means to try to make everyone understand that the world must

evolve so that there will not be a revolution, to the detriment of all. People Change and Democracy can be found in this third alternative, which I define as a humanist socialism that looks upon man as an objective and the state as a means to serve man.

"It is the national party assembly that must decide on my candidacy, but I have no reason to deny that I aspire to become the presidential candidate of People Change and Democracy. My activities as national director of the party are aimed at that achievement, because the nomination depends on my success in that role. The planning for this current function is yielding good results," the political leader said frankly in answer to another question.

When asked his opinion of President Hurtado as a politician, he responded that "he suffers from ideological inconsistency. This inconsistency is shown when he criticizes populism, which he calls unhealthy in his capacity as a social expert, while at the same time he calls upon the Concentration of Popular Forces, a populist organization, to participate in his administration. He contradicts his political thesis for the sole purpose of helping his party, Popular Democracy, to obtain a certain amount of support in the suburb of Guayaquil where he knows PCD is strong, so that CFP will undermine our party in those sectors," he emphasized.

"I am sure," he added, "that until 10 August, the alliance with CFP will suffer great rifts and may even come to an end, which shows that his objective is simply to combat PCD."

8926

CSO 3010/1184

BRIEFS

METRIC SYSTEM MANDATED--Quito--By the 20th of this month, all businesses that sell basic goods, such as supermarkets, grocery stores, shops and others, must comply with the law on weights and measures. Goods may no longer be sold by the pound, and everything must be marketed in kilos, according to a regulation written by the Ecuadorean Standardization Institute (INEN). As for the capital, the general intendent of police of Pichincha, Dr Hugo Salvador Cruz, stated that business establishments will be subject to strong controls. Scales calibrated in pounds must be removed. On another matter, he announced that police vigilance will be strengthened by the use of police dogs on patrols through the outlying districts in order to protect the public. He said he did not agree with the opinion of some police authorities that crime is on the increase in Quito, because in police raids he has noted a decline in the presence of criminals in Quito neighborhoods. He added that the Intendency, the criminal investigation service and Interpol have carried out a very positive campaign to detect criminals' hang-outs, and have eliminated such places. The intendent expressed the opinion that criminals, after being rehabilitated, should be set free, as long as it has been proven that they will work honorably, as stated in the Constitution and the laws of the republic. [Text] [Guayaquil EL UNIVERSO in Spanish 7 Mar 82 p 4] 8926

CSO: 3010/1184

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST PARTY COMMENTS ON COUP

PA061651 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Paid advertisement: "Position of the Democratic Socialist Party Regarding the Coup d'Etat"]

[Text] Guatemala is currently facing one of the most difficult periods in its history. The deterioration of the system is no more than the result of a crisis situation in the very foundation of the society. In the country there is a process of disintegration which is the direct result of the accumulation of unresolved economic, political and social problems and a political crisis, the solution to which has been sought through the establishment of generalized terror against the democratic and popular classes.

The 23 March coup d'etat is the result of the following factors:

1. A process of insubordination in the base of society that includes a broad bloc of democratic, popular and revolutionary forces.
2. A crisis within the ruling groups which directly affects the army in view of the participation of the Lucas clique in the looting of the country's wealth.
3. The international discredit that completely isolated the dictatorship.

This situation is also taking place within the context of the Central American crisis and U.S. efforts to find solutions to impose on the processes of change that are urgent and essential in the countries of the area. This U.S. attitude further aggravates the regional situation, as in the case of El Salvador and the confrontation with the Nicaraguan people.

The Democratic Socialist Party [Partido Socialista Democrático] bases its existence on the struggle to turn into a reality the ideal of a free, just and democratic society. We seek a system of social justice and a better life. Therefore, we believe in a truly representative democracy, defense of freedom of expression, the right to dissent, political pluralism and absolute respect for human rights.

The army as an institution which staged the coup d'etat has tried to justify this with the arguments that it was directed against government corruption

and the electoral fraud. However, these are just some of the objective aspects of the problem and do not address the basic causes of the country's crisis. The alliance with the traditional power groups still continues, as is seen with the participation of prominent members of the agricultural, business, financial and industrial sectors in the new government.

We Guatemalans must not be satisfied with the anti-Lucas feeling that the coup has brought to the surface because that feeling is the direct result of one of the most criminal waves of repression we have ever experienced. On the contrary, we should demand the immediate fulfillment of a number of conditions that will permit us to really begin a different chapter in our national history.

The Conditions for Democracy

The reestablishment of social peace in Guatemala requires the beginning of a process of real democratization. In other words, it requires the promotion of essential changes in the economic, social and political system. The first step is the political changes needed at this time:

1. An immediate end to the repression: the dismissal and punishment of the perpetrators and masterminds of torture, kidnapping, disappearances and assassination; the immediate disbanding of the repressive and paramilitary forces and the removal of the corrupt officers from the army; the return of all the political exiles and refugees with guarantees; the dismissal of the corrupt officials of the judicial branch and the strengthening of honest and autonomous courts.
2. Respect for democratic freedoms: freedom of trade unions, peasant, student, cooperatives and political party organizations; freedom of thought and expression; immediate promotion of democratic pluralism and the existence of the opposition; arrest and punishment of the corrupt electoral officials and creation of an electoral body that does not depend on the executive; and registration of political parties without ideological restrictions.
3. National dialogue: promotion from now on of a broad dialogue with the participation of all the social and democratic forces that can contribute to a real solution of our problems. If all the forces in the struggle are not taken into account, a solution will not be possible and the violence will continue.
4. Recovery of what has been stolen: expropriation of all the property bought with the people's money by the civilian and military officials, former officials and corrupt politicians.
5. Effective respect of human rights.

Without the fulfillment of those conditions, the situation will continue exactly the same as before the coup d'etat.

The above steps are absolutely necessary for the reuniting of the Guatemalan society and will constitute the features that will identify the new government.

The Democratic Socialist Party will, therefore, maintain its same position and will continue its work of organization and struggle against the unjust and democratic system that has prevailed in Guatemala as long as a serious and trustworthy process of democratization is not begun to permit the construction of a new just, free, peaceful and democratic society.

[Signed] National Directorate of the Democratic Socialist Party, an active member of the Democratic Front Against Repression. Guatemala, April 1982.

CSO: 3010/1297

COMMENTARY CONSIDERS COUNTERCOUP UNLIKELY

PA081535 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] A counter coup is not possible at this moment. Last Saturday Gen Efraim Rios Montt told foreign reporters that top officials of the deposed regime are preparing a counter coup to return to power those actually responsible for the situation of anxiety and economic chaos. The information was released by the international press, and that is how it was learned here in Guatemala.

In our opinion, the alleged plot could never be successful in view of the total discredit of those who plan to carry it out. Without going into details as to the purpose of the deposed officials or how a counter coup could be accomplished, it is very difficult to conceive.

The fact, however, that the president of the governing junta should reveal it to the world through UPI, reveals an intent to stop or cancel the democratic process we are now experiencing.

Any such counter coup is doomed to failure. This should be realized by those who may try to execute it. The military governing junta day by day gains more support from the people, who will never accept the return of those who caused so much sorrow and mourning in our country.

For the sake of Guatemala, nobody should allow himself to be led into such conspiracy; much less to let the country slip back to a climate of bloodshed and economic chaos, where the same politicians who were defeated by the army cannons could take revenge and make the nation no man's land, plunging it into civil war, from which only the enemies of democracy would benefit.

General Rios Montt's statement that any former official of the past regime involved in the conspiracy will be put in jail is an encouraging sign and marks the end of the past nationwide daily pillage and killings that shocked the world and which had turned us into insensible beings.

CSO: 3010/1297

FP-31 REPUDIATES GUATEMALAN MILITARY COUP

PA081750 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Paid announcement]

[Text] The international representatives of the 31 January Peoples Front, FP-31, of Guatemala, make the following explanation to the people of Costa Rica about the Guatemalan coup d'etat:

1. That the military junta now in power in Guatemala was imposed on the people. Therefore, it is antipopular and antidemocratic. All its members have been involved in massacres against our people and participated in previous repressive military regimes. The change of government figures is merely a desperate maneuver in view of the advance of our struggle and the national and international discredit of the recent 7 March electoral farce.
2. That the Indian and Mestizo population of Guatemala should no longer be deceived by maneuvers such as military coups. Our people's struggle will end only when the massacres, tortures, disappearances and unpunished crimes cease, when we can provide our basic needs, when the Indian population has the opportunity to develop its culture, when the government represents all social sectors and when our sovereignty and self-determination are respected. Our people know that the objectives of their struggle can only be gained with the establishment of a revolutionary, patriotic, popular and democratic government.

We exhort the Costa Rican people to denounce the nature and maneuvers of the military junta and offer their wholehearted support to the unifying and representative initiatives of the Guatemalan people.

For the Guatemalan Patriotic Unity Committee, CGUP, and the 31 January Peoples Front, FP-31, international representation.

[Dated] Costa Rica, April 1982; [signed] (Manuel Cervantes Calvo)

CSO: 3010/1297

GOVERNMENT WANTS TO RENEW RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

PA071239 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1336 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Report by Ricardo Medina]

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 5 Apr (EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Efraim Rios Montt, in an exclusive interview with EFE, said that his government will do everything necessary to renew diplomatic relations with Spain.

General Rios Montt, who heads the military junta that took power following the 23 March coup d'etat against Gen Romeo Lucas, has expressed his willingness to talk with the Spanish authorities to renew the political ties that were broken more than 2 years ago.

The new Guatemalan Government, which has promised clean and free elections as soon as the country's situation permits, has shown its interest in establishing relations with all the "brother peoples" and in improving the international image that keeps Guatemala politically isolated from almost all countries.

Regarding the attack on the Spanish Embassy, the Guatemalan president has told EFE that "the original report that was not published, is being reviewed. It will be discussed point by point. Then we will begin talks with the Spanish authorities through Venezuelan Government, which represents Spanish interests in Guatemala. [quotemark as received]

General Rios Montt who made these statements in the presence of two members of the military junta, Gen Horacio Maldonado and Col Francisco Gordillo, declined to mention a date for the talks with Spain.

The Guatemalan president has said that he will announce a government plan next week. He said that the plan "has not been influenced by any political party or foreign country, and it contemplates a call to free and clean elections, because we are not driven by personal ambitions or a desire for power."

Rios Montt ended by saying, "We want the best for Guatemala, and God is with us."

CSO: 3010/1297

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS REMOVED FROM POSTS--Former PRENSA LIBRE columnist Jorge Palmieri Garcia has been instructed by the military government junta to leave the post of ambassador to Mexico. Similar instructions have been given to (Ana Maria Lucas de Rivera), Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas' daughter, who held the post of ambassador to the United Nations and to Geneva, Switzerland, [as heard] and represented our country in several nations. Guatemalan Ambassador to Panama Raul Gonzalez Garza will also conclude his duties on 1 May. Five ambassadors will be concluding their activities, including Ambassador to France Mario Enrique de la Cruz Torres, [Ambassador to Argentina] Carlos Humberto Pacay and (Joaquin Dari Soto Montenegro). [Text] [PA081254 Guatemala City Super Radio in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Apr 82]

CSO: 3010/1297

AIR FORCE COMMANDER VIEWS REGIONAL SITUATION

PA051448 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Interview with Col Walter Lopez Reyes, chief of the Honduran Air Force, by (Alfonso Amariba Calix) in San Pedro Sula on 1 April--recorded]

[Text] [(Amariba)] We shall now present statements granted in an exclusive interview by Col Walter Lopez Reyes, who visited San Pedro Sula today, to attend the inaugural ceremonies of the 9th Infantry Battalion in this city. Most of the Honduran armed forces high-ranking chiefs arrived in the northern part of the country today to participate in the ceremonies. The 9th Infantry Battalion has begun operations in San Pedro Sula, while the 3d Infantry Battalion and 2d Military Region commander was transferred to Cortez Department. Armed forces chief Gustavo Alvaro Martinez attended the ceremonies.

In the interview Col Walter Lopez Reyes speaks mostly of changes in various air bases in the northern part of the country. He also views the peace efforts made by Honduran Foreign Ministry at the OAS and airs his opinions regarding Sandinist attacks on Honduran border towns. He speaks for Radio America National Network:

[Lopez] The Ceiba command has been transferred to San Pedro and it is logical that the San Pedro commander should go to Ceiba in a routine rotation at this time when we are trying to make our commands more compact.

Maj (Luis Aguilar) is now in San Pedro and Maj (Alberto Usina Reyes) takes command of the (Caraccion) base in Ceiba. This is effective today, 1 April.

[Question] We would also like to learn about other changes made this morning such as in the 1st Artillery.

[Answer] No. The only change was in the 2d Artillery. Lt Col (Hector Aplicano Molina) assumed command today and Lt Col (Tuti Asaad Batute) has been transferred to the 1st in (Atarica).

[Question] How do you see the country's domestic situation?

[Answer] We are rather pleased because our situation remains calm. We have a relative peace, but once again we echo the words of the armed forces

commander, who said that we must remain constantly alert because we cannot allow terrorism to operate freely. They are opposed to our peace and order and we shall remain alert to protect our country's security.

[Question] How does the Honduran Air Force view the Honduran Government's proposal presented by the Honduran foreign minister at the OAS?

[Answer] As a Honduran, and a soldier, the only thing I can say is that I view it with joy and satisfaction and once again I congratulate the directors of our international policy because for once and for all we have defined our situation internationally.

[Question] Are you in favor of disarmament [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Naturally, we have suggested this and we would follow orders from the armed forces commander in chief, who is the president of the republic. However, in disarmament matters we believe that it must be relative in Central America. The arms race begun by Nicaragua is one of the factors that has caused an imbalance in the Central American situation and this is why we favor disarmament.

[Question] What is your personal opinion on the attacks on Honduras?

[Answer] Yes, they have provoked some border incidents, but none of great importance, that is to say the incidents occur with a certain degree of frequency and this is not cause for alarm or unease. They are decreasing daily.

[Question] It has been reported that Cuba and the Soviet Union continue giving military aid to Nicaragua. Is this a danger to Central America?

[Answer] We cannot make this precise statement. But from the moment that the United States revealed this information, we have been closely following what is happening in Nicaragua. We have learned of some of the weapons they have and they are considerably superior to the Latin American level as such. This is, therefore, a fact and Honduras must be prepared for it.

CSO: 3010/1296

COMMENTATOR VIEWS CONSTRUCTION OF MILITARY BASES

PA051250 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Commentary by Gustavo Acosta Mejia]

[Text] Honduras entered World War II on 8 December 1941, 1 day after the artful Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the U.S. air and naval base in the Pacific Ocean. Our country contributed to the war effort of the Allies, which was the name given to the countries that fought against the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis, with a portion of its natural resources, through the control and vigilance of our coasts, so that they would not serve as refuge for German submarines, while many Hondurans joined the ranks of the U.S. and British armies and others navigated in merchant ships carrying war equipment and everything needed in that activity.

At that time, it was considered necessary for the allied war effort to establish a U.S. air and naval base in Puerto Castilla, which was dismantled as soon as victory was achieved over the Axis armies.

At no time was the installation of the base seen as harmful to our nation's sovereignty. At the present time, Honduras has a military agreement with the United States and it is committed through the inter-American reciprocal assistance treaty or the Rio de Janeiro treaty to contribute to continental defense in the event of a foreign attack and to preserve the democratic system on the continent. This contribution could mean the use of its armed forces where it is considered necessary and the availability of its military installations for the reasons stated.

In full exercise of its sovereignty, Honduras can build military installations of any kind within its territory and expand and improve those already existing with its own resources or can accept foreign aid, as we are accepting it, for other reasons.

All these installations will continue to be the property of the Honduran state and the government, in accordance with the constitution and the international commitments made, if necessary, can authorize its use to any nation for common defense.

The improvement of our military installations can at no time serve to further repress the Honduran people as stated by Juan Almendares Bonilla, the rector

of the National University, at a university forum. Efrain Diaz Arriguillaga and (Ramon Velasquez Nacar), members of the Christian Democratic Party; (Rigoberto Padilla Ruiz) of the leadership of the Honduran Communist Party and leader of the Honduran Patriotic Front, a front organization; and Ventura Ramos, a journalist, were also speakers at this forum in addition to the rector.

The Honduran people are perfectly aware of the political background of all these citizens. The Christian Democrats apparently did not learn their lesson in the catastrophic defeat they suffered in the elections of 29 November 1981, which can be greatly attributed to their close links with the Marxist groups, which led them to be called "Red fish swimming in holy water"--a position very different from Christian Democratic parties in the rest of the continent and many European countries.

As many officials of the present liberal government warned, Honduras is not negotiating the building or installation of U.S. bases in its territory. What it is considering is accepting the aid offered to improve its own installations. However, if that was the case, we are sure that if the Honduran people were asked their opinion in a plebiscite, the Marxists would see the results. These gentlemen already tested their popular force in the November 1981 elections and it was obvious that they have no popular support.

CSO: 3010/1296

BRIEFS

MISKITO REFUGEE AID EFFORT--Abraham Garcia Turcios, coordinator of the National Commission for Refugees, yesterday reported that more than 15,000 Nicaraguan Miskito refugees have entered Honduras in the past few days. The official said that about 180 Nicaraguan Miskitos daily enter the Honduran Mosquitia, fleeing from the Sandinist People's Army. "The main problem," he said, "is that these refugees are sick and usually die in our country, especially the children. However, we hope that the mortality will decrease this month because medical brigades have been sent to help them. It is not true that they are dying because of the lack of medical attention. They are already very sick when they enter Honduras and even though the humanitarian organizations do everything they can, very rarely are they saved," he added. The agencies in charge of helping the refugees do their utmost to provide everything necessary for their survival but the lack of transportation makes difficult the implementation of the programs. There is currently only one camp in Mocolon which lodges about 8,000 Nicaraguan refugees. The rest of the refugees are spread along the border in various towns. Garcia Turcios said that the 1,000 Nicaraguan Miskitos who are trapped at the mouth of the Coco or Segovia River are being helped and that a new camp will be built in that area. [Text] [PA082009 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 6 Apr 82 p 4]

GOVERNMENT INCIDENT VERSION CONTRADICTED--(Ambrosio Fabio), president of the Professional Association for the Improvement of Teaching in Honduras, COLPROSUMAH, charged today in Tegucigalpa that Honduran troops entered Nicaraguan territory yesterday and captured 21 Nicaraguan peasants. According to (Fabio), those who were abducted were brought to Honduran territory, where only the children and women were released. The men are still being retained, he said, and their fate is unknown as yet. He added that the Honduran troops entered Nicaragua through El Triunfo, Choluteca Department, in the south, for apparently undisclosed purposes. According to the leader, COLPROSUMAH condemns this military action and regards as completely false the versions circulated yesterday by the Honduran Foreign Ministry, denouncing an alleged incursion into Honduras by the Sandinist People's Army. The Honduran Army's attitude does not help to implement the principles announced by Roberto Suazo Cordova's government involving the promotion and internationalization of peace, he said in conclusion. [Text] [PA070003 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Apr 82]

CSO: 3010/1296

BRIEFS

CONTRABAND ARMS CONFISCATED--Mexico City, 6 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Contraband arms originating in the United States were confiscated today in the town of Centenario, in the southern part of Baja, California. Customs officers found 21 38-caliber and 22 9-millimeter pistols, rifles and M-1 carbines in a tanker truck carrying gasoline from the U.S. border. The commander of the customs guard, Artemio Maldonado, detained Sergio Soria Maciel, Benito Salinas Vazquez and other individuals, who were questioned to find out if the arms were destined for guerrillas or bank robbers. According to those arrested, the shipment was going from La Paz to Michoacan and from there to the southeast of the country. [Text] [FL071350 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2305 GMT 6 Apr 82]

CSO: 3010/1261

SALVADORAN ELECTIONS TERMED 'MADE-IN-USA FARCE'

PA030311 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 31 Mar 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Going Against History, the Farce Continues..."]

[Text] The Salvadoran "elections," which were imposed like a "figleaf" to cover the ugly imperialist aggression against Central America, did not achieve their objectives. That is why there are no reactionary news media in the world that are not making efforts to praise it, while the mathematical wizards are doing wonders with the votes, in order to give each one "his part."

The French newspaper LE MONDE unwittingly revealed the substance of the new phase of propaganda intended to give the "election" dimensions that it never had or could have in situations such as that prevailing in El Salvador. The propaganda seeks to win a psychological war over the international public, so that it will withdraw its support from the Salvadoran people, by making it believe that an intransigent and terrorist minority is challenging a very popular junta, which received tacit support with the mass participation of the voters.

This is the revealing paragraph in LE MONDE: "The mere fact that hundreds of thousands of citizens went to the polls--and the heavy press coverage showing photographs of people waiting patiently in long lines--constitutes a psychological success for the system..."

LE MONDE reveals the line taken by all of the reactionary press in support of the already noted objective: to show the electoral farce as "psychological success" and then to reach the conclusion, as the French newspaper did, that it was a "setback for the revolutionaries" because of the "free and mass election," as LA PRENSA of Managua stated.

In other words, we are seeing imperialism's psychological battle to justify the war against the Salvadoran revolutionaries and the Nicaraguan revolution. That is the idea behind the efforts to have the people accept the exaggerated "electoral" figures--to maintain and "justify" the U.S. maneuver to deprive the Salvadoran revolution of legitimacy so that solutions can be imposed that are only good for the interests of the imperialists and the oligarchies of the region.

Part of that psychological struggle is the delay in giving the final results and the results themselves. That delay is intended not only to give the impression that large numbers of votes are being counted but is also due to the efforts to distribute the figures more or less "three to one" among the clients of the "made-in-USA farce."

The votes that could effectively have been cast under the conditions in which the "elections" were held in El Salvador--perhaps the number announced initially--could logically have been counted in much less time. The other votes, the ones that continue to be announced, are those that are still being deposited in an effort to increase credibility and to achieve the necessary "psychological success."

It is curious to see how, overnight and when there was nothing else to count, the figures have been doubled for each of the reactionary groups with almost mathematical precision, in accordance with what was agreed upon, or in accordance with what is desirable for the great North American elector [elector]. Even more curious is the fact that in the second announcement, the null votes were reduced from 144,636 to 97,447.

Aside from this stupid manipulation of numbers and these psychological campaigns in search of "success," and even if the official figures were accepted as truthful, what representativity can those who were "elected" have with the vote of 700,000 people out of a Salvadoran population of almost 5 million?

If democracy can be based on 8 percent of popular acceptance, or 16 percent of popular acceptance, which is to say 16 percent, if they like that figure better, of a potential electorate of 1,800,000 people, which in turn would only be equivalent to 36 percent of the 5 million Salvadorans, Napoleon Duarte is Little Red Riding Hood and the imperialist wolf is the sweet and loving grandmother.

This type of "popularity" and "democratic" representation unfortunately does not lead to fairy tales but to an endless and cruel account of exploitation, hunger, illiteracy, ignorance, repression and death.

With LE MONDE, LA PRENSA and company, the farce continues to circle the world as a story that has been repeated ad nauseam. However, the new history that is born with the liberation of the peoples cannot be prevented, either with blood or with lies.

CSO: 3010/1295

PAPER VIEWS GUATEMALAN ELECTORAL 'FARCE'

PA051305 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 27 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Pedro Morales L.: "Guatemala From Farce to Farce"]

[Text] After Central America obtained its independence from Spain, English neocolonialism replaced Spanish colonialism and subsequently, in a relatively short process, U.S. imperialism took over the region by bloodshed and fire. Late last century, Yankee imperialism began extending its dirty claws over Latin America.

Protected by the power of the empire's weapons and by the national gendarmes, who do the dirty work against their own peoples, the multinational companies turn Central America into their dominion. Thus, in Guatemala, it is the United Fruit Company which decides the country's fate. Woe to the patriot who even thought about endangering this domination. The United Fruit Company was not acting alone for, of course, it had a special machinery. The CIA planned and directed the 1954 military coup against Jacobo Arbenz, a nationalist whose "crime" was to distribute among the Indians and peasants part of the unproductive land that this multinational company held. In 1962 the empire's crime machinery acted again to quell an attempt by young officers to overthrow Gen Miguel Idigoras' reactionary regime.

Recently ousted dictator Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia, who was deposed by a reactionary clique which even includes confessed CIA agents, was "elected" president in an election in which 63 percent of those entitled to vote did not show up at the polls. The dictator, who was elected in a farce similar to the one held a few weeks ago, began his presidential period with a massacre of peasants in the town of Panzos.

Under "the president's" protection, criminal bands, death squads, the White Hand and so forth, sowed terror and death among the Guatemalan people. Since 1954, repression in all its forms has resulted in over 40,000 missing or killed.

In 1962, the Guatemalan people began a process of guerrilla struggle. Its political and military expressions in those days were the poor people's guerrilla army, and the rebel armed forces. Today, revolutionary unity, which in addition to the above includes the Armed Peoples Revolutionary

Organization and the Guatemalan Labor Party, guarantees to the people of that fraternal country that their sacrifices and struggles will be crowned by victory sooner rather than later, we Nicaraguans are sure of that. Why? Because when a people have a vanguard like the one we had in the past and still have at present in the FSLN, victory is inevitable.

Imperialism and its domestic allies know this. This is why today they are trying to "clean" the bloodied face of the prolonged Guatemalan dictatorship in a vain effort to lengthen the life of that exploitative regime.

The Yankees are undoubtedly the parents of this new dictatorship in Guatemala. The Reagan administration even warned Lucas Garcia through its representative in Guatemala City, Ambassador Frederic Chapin, that the elections had to be "completely free and just," with the surrender of power to the winner and without any fraud. A few days earlier, Haig had said that Washington would expand its "security relations" with Guatemala. The U.S. Government had warned Lucas Garcia that in order for the regime to be stable, it was vital that a civilian have access to power. Through this mechanism, the Reagan administration hoped to increase its military and economic support for its allies, a vital key in its warmongering strategy against both Nicaragua and El Salvador.

For Washington, it was a matter of placing a civilian--a Duarte--in Guatemala. Its candidate was Christian Democrat Alejandro Maldonado.

Immediately after the "elections" in which Guevara, the candidate supported by Lucas and the military leaders, was announced as the winner, Ambassador Chapin met with a number of Guatemalan private sector leaders, who expressed to him their fears that continuism in the government might mean intensification of the economic and political crisis. The private sector, but above all, imperialism, know that change must be wrought if nothing is to change. This also makes it possible to raise a smokescreen that will facilitate maintaining the present regime in power with some degree of international support.

In the next few weeks, the Reagan administration will try to create at the international level a "democratic image" of the present triumvirate headed by Jose Efraim Rios Montt. This will be quite difficult in light of the present military dictatorship's supporters. Although the suspension of congress has been decreed and rightist political activities have been suspended, the reactionary parties grouped in the so-called Opposition Union--Christian Democracy and the National Renovating Party, as well as other ultrarightist forces--are moving at all possible levels in support of the new military dictatorship.

The chief of the current junta hopes "to put an end to the international isolation that has resulted from the image of previous governments."

As we said earlier, this is a vital objective for the Reagan administration. We all know, however, that Guatemala's image will change only when power passes into the hands of this fraternal country's people.

CSO: 3010/1295

SANDINIST WORKERS CRITICIZE 'REAGAN GANG'

PA060310 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Communique issued by the Sandinist Workers Federation; no date or place given]

[Text] The country's labor leaders, who attended a meeting to receive guidance from the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on measures to guarantee the defense of our fatherland, decided to issue the following statement:

Despite the extensive efforts for peace by our National Directorate and our government junta and despite broad world support for our desire for peace, the fascist Reagan gang has made it evident that it still insists on its interventionist plans for Central America.

This was made evident yesterday when the U.S. representative vetoed a peace resolution at the UN Security Council. This attitude and these imperialist plans force us to remain in a continuous state of alert and to undertake great efforts at production, even during days that, under normal circumstances, would have been a vacation period.

Therefore we support the vacation suspension decree issued by our revolutionary government and we call on all patriotic businessmen, small and medium producers, agricultural workers and the people in general to remain in their combat posts, in the reserve battalions, in the Sandinist people's militia and in the areas of production.

Under the leadership of our vanguard, the FSLN, we will defeat imperialism.

Let each factory be a trench and each worker a fighter. They shall not pass.

[Signed] Executive General Secretariat of the Sandinist Workers Federation

CSO: 3010/1295

BRIEFS

COMMANDER HERRERA ON CIVIL DEFENSE--Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS] organizations are engaged in teaching the people about civil defense procedures with which to face an attack, according to Leticia Herrera, guerrilla commander and Sandinist assembly member. She noted that five civil defense brigades have been formed--for first aid, fire-fighting, protection for children, vigilance and shelter-building, respectively. Commander Herrera said that the brigades were organized in coordination with the corresponding government agencies, to guarantee protection for the population. She added that the food supply will be guaranteed through the use of coupons and that they have the necessary supply of basic grains. For civil defense purposes, industrial areas have been divided into zones. This is to allow industries to continue normal production activities, even in times of war. Finally, Commander Herrera said that revolutionary vigilance has increased and that the people showed understanding when the government decreed the emergency law. [Text] [PA080236 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Apr 82]

CSO: 3010/1295

COMMUNAL ACTION COMMENTS ON JURISDICTIONAL TRANSFER

PA060341 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Apr 82 p 6A

[Text] No sensible person can doubt the patriotism, dedication and civic duty of Communal Action, virtues that have been proven on several occasions since its establishment in 1926. Therefore, this institution considers it opportune to express its opinion of the elimination of the foreign police forces and courts, which takes place in the canal area today.

Communal Action approves and applauds everything that signifies the establishment of our country's authority throughout the nation's territory, as long as this is done without restrictions or reservations of any kind. We wish our authority over everyone who lives under the sacred shadow of our flag to be total and complete. Let us not find out tomorrow that Panamanian authority has been made conditional to some limitation or restriction in this area.

We do not approve the brutal political propaganda that has arisen around this event, which should be surrounded by the greatest dignity and decorum. It has been converted into an undignified and vulgar uproar, even including statements that insult the other party.

Nor do we approve of the efforts to give the impression that the goal was achieved due to the efforts of a single party, which was established on the basis of intimidating public officials and of viciously exploiting their need for a job.

All of the Panamanians struggled to achieve the recovery of our land, but we cannot allow this success to be distorted by ignoble and vulgar propaganda and with an outcry that, though appropriate to the leaders of a certain political party, are unworthy of the majesty of our nation.

CSO: 3010/1294

BRIEFS

'MINIPARTY' MANIPULATION WARNING--A short while ago, President Aristides Royo said it was still early to talk about presidential candidacies with so much time before the elections. However, this did not keep Col [Ruben Dario] Paredes from nominating himself for the post. This had disturbed those who hope the country can be democratized via elections. Now one of the mini-parties officially spawned under the shade of the bayonets has nominated Paredes. This is an act of supreme political irresponsibility that cannot be taken lightly, as it augers what awaits us in 1984 and is a first step on the bloody path being taken along which several Central American countries are traveling, a path which inevitably leads to horrendous butchery. In those countries, political parties were created for the sole purpose of nominating colonels and beginning the infernal vicious circle in which they are now mired with no human way out. The leaders of the party in question are the errand boys of the garrisons and, in being so, they did not act out of foolishness, but obeyed orders coming from those who hold the power and dispense the benefits in Panama. This is a very serious warning of what awaits us if we do not resolve to stop, while we have the time and before it is too late, shady maneuvers by the enemies of freedom. ["As of Today" column] [Text] [PA081939 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Apr 82 p 1A]

RUMORS OF COMMUNIST FOR U.S. EMBASSY--There have been persistent rumors that left, center, and rightwing groups are in favor of the appointment of Cleto Souza, prominent member of the People's Party, as the Panamanian ambassador in Washington. This would be a fitting reply to Mr Lewis A. Tamb's arrival in Panama. [From "The Notebook" column] [Text] [PA080217 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 5 Apr 82 p 5]

FRAMPO, PRD ANNOUNCE COALITION--The Popular Broad Front (FRAMPO) is seeking to hold three ministries and at least four autonomous institutions from its alliance with the Democratic Revolutionary Party [FRD], and has described this alliance as the strengthening of the revolutionary process in order to join forces against the opposition parties during the upcoming elections. Minister of Labor and Social Welfare Oyden Ortega, who represented the PRD at the FRAMPO convention held on 4 April, said that the two political parties will "hold aloft the banner of the revolutionary process and the ideals of the late General Torrijos for the benefit of the people and their aspirations." President Royo was represented at the FRAMPO meeting by Minister of the Presidency Ricardo Rodríguez, who said that "the FRAMPO-PRD merger

is aimed at deepening and strengthening the process and at jointly preparing for the 1984 elections. There are similarities between the PRD and FRAMPO, which makes the merger possible." At the same time, FRAMPO leaders stated that this political party will support the candidacy of Col Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the National Guard, for the 1984 elections, but said they still do not know Colonel Paredes' opinion about this offer. [By Pablo Castrejon Jr] [Text] [PA071725 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 5 Apr 82 pp 24, 10]

CSO: 3010/1294

TERRORISTS ACTIVITIES CONTINUE THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Police Post Attacked

PY020830 Paris AFP in Spanish 0038 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 1 Apr (AFP)--A dozen armed men attacked the Chongos Alto police post, near the city of Huancayo in Junin Department, 380 km from Lima, it was learned here today. This is the first time that the extremists have attacked a civil guard post in that department, which borders on Ayacucho Department, in which up to now all the attacks on police forces have taken place. The objective seems to have been to seize the policemen's arms, it was observed.

The attack, according to the information received, occurred early Tuesday morning, but news of it was received only today due to the remoteness of the place. The attacking group were armed with submachineguns and dynamite, but they were repulsed by the post's garrison, comprised of four or five policemen, it was explained.

The authorities have ordered the reinforcement of the policemen throughout the whole zone. The region in question is located about 4,000 meters above sea level and 60 km east of Huancayo City, the principal city of Peru's Central Andes.

Recently there have been electrical towers blown up and dynamite attacks in this region. Junin Department is not under a state of emergency as is the case in Ayacucho.

Police Arrest Terrorists

PY201358 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2004 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Ayacucho, Peru, 27 Mar (TELAM)--Military uniforms, firearms, dynamite sticks and plans were found in the possession of three terrorists who were arrested by the civil guard.

The arrest took place in Onccoy District, 80 km from this capital in Ayacucho Department, southeast from Lima, and it is believed that the terrorists belong to the group which attacked Ayacucho prison at the beginning of the month.

The police stated that the terrorists belonged to a column in retreat allegedly headed by Edith Lago who is considered one of the brains of the pro-Maoist Shining Path group and who fled from the Ayacucho prison.

On the other hand, the police denied the press reports on the death of 20 terrorists during a shootout.

Terrorists Captured

PY302053 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 23 Mar 82 p 10

[Excerpt] One terrorist was killed and another seriously wounded as a result of a clash in Andahuaylas between police and a mob armed with sub-machineguns, revolvers and dynamite.

The confrontation took place in Collapayoc, in the Ongoy District, when a patrol of civil guards from the Huancanna police station captured two of the seven prisoners who escaped from the Ayacucho CRAS [expansion unknown] prison, who had been seen in the area.

Just as the patrol was completing the capture operation, it was attacked by approximately 30 terrorists who tried to ambush them.

As a consequence of these events, a terrorist, who has not yet been identified, died and another was seriously wounded. The wounded man, whose name is Alberto Quispe Palomino, (52 years old) had escaped from the Ayacucho CRAS prison.

Those who were recaptured are: Antonio Ruero Lopez (23), and Roberto Garcia Huaman (22), who claim to have escaped from the Ayacucho prison.

Terrorism in Arequipa

PY301954 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 21 Mar 82 p 13

[Excerpt] Two persons, one from Ayacucho and the other from Lima, were the perpetrators of the terrorist act carried out yesterday night against the armory of the Peruvian investigative police, on the 13th block of Argentina Avenue. They are Alipio Huaman Morales, 26 years of age, from Ayacucho, and Hernan Montoya Valderrama. They were captured by civil guard watchman Antonio Magnani Bossio and civil guard Clemente Rejas Quiroga, of the 9th police precinct of Carmen de La Legua, after tenacious police efforts.

According to first reports after the capture, the two terrorists wanted to blow up the gas station right at the entrance of the armory, but that a pickup truck prevented the bomb from reaching the fuel installations. A tragedy of larger proportions was thus avoided, although the pickup truck was completely destroyed.

Gangsters Tactics

PY302140 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 21 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by special correspondent Jose Castro Deyra]

[Text] Ayacucho, 20 Mar--The command of the Ayacucho emergency zone police forces have discovered here--according to spokesmen of that organization--that the terrorists are emulating the dreadful gangster bands of Al Capone by imposing "quotas" on honest businessmen of this city under the terrible threat against those opposing them to blow their establishments.

But the boldness of the drug traffickers-terrorists goes beyond the incredible. There are now groups of students and peasants going house to house demanding a mandatory "economic cooperation" unless they want to be victims of an attack.

The police sources indicated that in the majority of the cases the businessmen have agreed to pay the "quotas." However, the police forces command, who already have a clue to find those who are emulating gangster techniques, called on the population, businessmen and workers to report the blackmail.

The police also called on the people not to protect those who escaped from the Ayacucho CRAS [expansion unknown] prison, recalling that a coverup means complicity and that this is a crime.

The police said: "The population must cooperate thoroughly and must understand that it has honest institutions respectful of human rights and the laws."

Gun Shop Hold Up

PY302103 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 19 Mar 82 p 6

[Special report for EXPRESO]

[Text] Arequipa--The two hooded men who held up a gunshop seizing four revolvers, a pistol and two telescopic sights are terrorists who are reportedly arming themselves to unleash a wave of attacks of the type carried out in Ayacucho. This is the belief of high-ranking police officials of this department, who suspect that those responsible for the holdup are members of the "Shining Path" group or "another violent group."

It is not surprising that the holdup of the Campano shop took place at the same time as the theft of 200 sticks of dynamite in the Cambalache mine of Huancavelica.

San Leon Paloni of the Peruvian investigative police (PIP) said that in the holdup that took place at 103 Consuelo Street, the hooded men seized four Smith and Wesson revolvers, a pistol, two telescopic sights and four Solingen knives.

General Palomino, who is the chief of the PIP third region, said that the robbery on the afternoon of the day before yesterday was the first time that an event of this kind has taken place in Arequipa.

In conclusion he said that investigations are being carried out and that several suspects who have been arrested are being questioned thoroughly.

Ayacucho Police Post Attacked

PY191400 Paris AFP in Spanish 0246 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 18 Mar (AFP)--A local television station reported that about 50 alleged guerrillas attacked today the Canarias mine police post located in the violence-ridden Ayacucho Department in the southeast Andean region of Peru.

The report added that the subversives used dynamite and that four police agents and an engineer of the mining enterprise were injured. It was learned that the injured had been taken to the city of Ayacucho located about 70 km north of the Canarias mine.

Two weeks ago, an extremist commando group attacked the Ayacucho jail to free nearly 50 comrades who were under arrest. However, about 100 drug traffickers and common criminals were also able to escape. But of the 270 prisoners who escaped, about 100 were either captured or turned themselves into the police.

Terrorist Bombs

PY050617 Paris AFP in Spanish 1927 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 3 Apr (AFP)--Four explosions in the city of Arequipa--the second largest in Peru--and the barbaric murder of a district postal chief make up the latest manifestations of terrorism in Peru, it was reported today in Lima. The attacks in Arequipa, 1,000 km south of Lima, happened the night before last and one of them gravely hurt a local politician of the union of the revolutionary left, Marxist-Leninist.

It was also learned that in the town of Concepcion in Ayacucho Department--which is in a state of emergency and with constitutional rights suspended due to terrorism--the chief of the Concepcion post office, Grimaldo Castillo, 68, was murdered. It was explained that a gang of terrorists cut out the victim's tongue, castrated and hanged him to shouts of people's war because they considered him an informer.

CSO: 3010/1272

JUSTICE MINISTER ELIAS LAROZA INTERVIEWED

PY312125 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 8 Mar 82 p A-4

[Undated "synthesis" of an interview of Peruvian Justice Minister Enrique Elias Laroza by EL COMERCIO]

[Text] [Question] What can you tell us about the tragic Ayacucho events now, almost 1 week after the treacherous armed attacks on four public institutions, among them the prison, with the painful result of 10 dead and 304 escaped inmates?

[Answer] In the first place I want to give you the right figures, because there is an unfortunate mistake in the communique issued by the Interior Ministry: 247 inmates escaped (239 men and 8 women); this figure should be added to the 10 persons dead. I believe there is an actual plan designed to destabilize the democratic system. In my opinion, this is unquestionable because of a series of coincidences: 1) As soon as the democratic system was restored, terrorist actions were stepped up; 2) a state of emergency has been declared in Ayacucho, terrorist gangs have been captured at different spots in the country (including Ayacucho), the terrorist operations center working at Ayacucho University has been broken up; and during the last months of 1981 and the beginning of 1982 terrorist actions dropped to their lowest level. But almost simultaneously, a criminal escalation began to make itself felt in Lima and in seaboard cities, with gangs attacking houses and banks, launching a campaign of terror through large-scale assaults and crimes. The police have captured various gangs, above all in the second half of January and in the first half of February; the criminal wave was shrinking. A few days later, a much more virulent terrorist wave started with the Ayacucho events. If you consider all of these facts together with other actions such as the efforts directed at inciting prison inmates to rebellion with all sorts of methods...you will run into a series of coincidences, all of them destabilizing, which are striking the government in a way I cannot refer to as coordinated. Nothing can be proven, but one becomes suspicious after making a cool analysis of facts...

[Question] But, who could be sponsoring these destabilizing actions? Who is inciting them...?

[Answer] This is my theory: The Shining Path (ultraleftist group) is somebody's armed sector. I cannot yet prove whose armed sector it is, but...

[Question] Might Shining Path have sought the support of some army sectors in attempting to undermine the democratic system?

[Answer] I do not think there has been that sort of connection. Besides, I have no evidence that the Shining Path made any sort of effort aimed at disrupting order through contacts with the armed forces...

[Question] I asked that question because, according to you, that small ultraleftist group is striving to destabilize the regime. On the other hand, War Minister Gen Luis Cisneros Vizquerra has reported that some political groups have contacted the armed forces seeking support for their coup attempts.

[Answer] I have believed and I still believe that Shining Path is the armed sector of somebody who appears unarmed in daily public life...at no time have I sought to refer to what the war minister has said. In addition, we are sure that the army--as War Minister Cisneros Vizquerra categorically put it--as well as the other armed forces branches strongly support the democratic system. I have referred to another sort of connection...

[Question] Then there are other groups striving to destroy the democratic system that was restored in 1980 after a 12-year interregnum, aren't there?

[Answer] The kind of opposition activity staged by some leftist parties is absolutely destabilizing. It is an irresponsible opposition which makes no contribution to the democratic system.

[Question] Press reports have indicated that Russian and Czechoslovakian arms may have been used in the attack on the Ayacucho prison. In your opinion, was there any foreign influence in this criminal action?

[Answer] I am trying to keep out of the investigation, the recapture of escaped inmates and the search for the prison's attackers, because that falls under the Interior Ministry's jurisdiction. Therefore, I am not aware of the details and I do not even have any official report that includes evidence on the origin of the arms you are talking about. Foreign influence very likely existed in this case, which is no longer the incipient terrorism of the first 18 months, but clearly a perfectly well organized urban guerrilla action, almost a commando operation. But we cannot prove it yet. I believe there is foreign influence, at least as far as the training of the terrorists who attacked the Ayacucho prison is concerned.

[Question] Even though the origin of the foreign aid granted to those groups, which you have not ruled out, has not yet been established, in geographical terms, what region arouses your suspicions?

[Answer] I have heard the reports given by prison employees, by guards and by Ayacucho townspeople who said that during the attack, which was strongly and heroically resisted by republican guard personnel, terrorists shouted: "long live the armed struggle!" "long live communism!" This reveals by itself the predominant spirit behind this kind of act.

[Question] In your opinion, there has been "foreign influence in the training" of the attackers on the Ayacucho jail. This would indicate that they had been trained abroad and then entered the country. Why have they not been detected by the specialized organizations?

[Answer] I do not know how much progress the intelligence services have made in detecting foreign influence in this type of organization. Thus I cannot answer your question. Yet, regarding the specific case of the Ayacucho jail, I can tell you that the executive branch was not aware that the Peruvian terrorists had already reached such a degree of training and preparation to deal a blow of this nature, which makes me draw the following conclusion: The intelligence services had not infiltrated the terrorist movement adequately enough to know ahead of time about the possibility of an attack of this nature.

[Question] Would you say that the intelligence services have been negligent in this case?

[Answer] By no means. But I believe that they have not infiltrated the terrorist movement adequately enough since this is the way in which intelligent services secure information which they would eventually pass to the executive branch. Furthermore, inmates of the Ayacucho jail themselves had asked that surveillance be reinforced; and thus Ayacucho became the best-guarded prison in the country from which it would have been very difficult for prisoners to escape, as it had between 60 and 80 guards on duty at all times. Thus, the possibility of taking additional measures was never considered.

[Question] If from "the incipient terrorism of 18 months ago" we are now being confronted with what you described as "an act by urban guerrillas," why then haven't the armed forces been called to fight these outbreaks before they continue to spread?

[Answer] Armed forces intervention has not been completely ruled out. Their participation will be requested at the appropriate time, that is, whenever the magnitude of the operation would make their intervention necessary. What happened in Ayacucho was not serious enough to warrant the army's intervention. There were between 150 and 200 assailants who are now dispersed, but there is no doubt in my mind that we will recapture most of them in the next few days. Furthermore, we must not forget that Peruvian Air Force helicopters are being used in Ayacucho and that logistical support is also being provided. In the very wake of the attack, the armed forces took immediate control of the Ayacucho airport. But, in my opinion, more than the armed forces intervention, I consider it indispensable in the future for the intelligence services to conduct an effective job of penetration and infiltration. This is the best way to fight terrorism. Moreover, I believe that preventive actions are more effective than military actions. And preventive actions are in the hands of intelligence services. That's the solution.

[Question] There is undoubtedly concern among the people over the dangerous escalation of terrorism. Do you believe that this government elected by the people is now, 20 months after its inauguration, completely consolidated?

[Answer] I cannot conceive any democratic system which could be more solid than ours. In the election of May 1980, 86 percent of the people voted for three truly democratic parties. By having a vast majority, the government can rule and undertake unprecedented social action in the country. Since the democratic system enjoys the people's full support, I believe it is completely consolidated. Yet I cannot overlook the fact that there are some groups which knowingly (like the small minorities) and others which unknowingly are indulging in destabilizing actions. To engage in irresponsible opposition is to indulge in a form of destabilization. And some acts of this nature are carried out by truly democratic political groups. This is what I regret and hope will change in the future...

[Question] Are you referring to the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA]?

[Answer] Yes, but I do not refer to the entire APRA party or to all of its acts.

[Question] Could you specify those acts of the APRA party you consider a form of irresponsible opposition?

[Answer] I will mention one specific example: Branding this government as a civilian dictatorship.

[Question] Would this be an act of destabilization?

[Answer] Certainly. To charge a government which respects individual rights and takes chances to secure freedom, justice and democracy with being a civilian dictatorship is not a responsible act but one which, in my opinion, foments destabilization. Let us not forget that the charge was first made by the ultraleft. Later on, this charge was echoed by some APRA members--in my opinion, in an improper fashion. Yet I do not believe this has been a maneuver, but an error which has already been corrected.

[Question] The case of the Bank of the Construction Industry [BIC]--which is now being heard in the courts--is increasingly arousing the interest of the public. A prominent Popular Party senator, Mario Polar Ugarteche, is involved in this case. What is your opinion about the manner in which this case has been unravelling?

[Answer] Let us see. What is the BIC case? It is the case of a bank which has mismanaged its resources and has gone bankrupt. In Peru there have been several banks which had gone bankrupt. There are thousands of similar cases worldwide. Bankruptcies usually occur due to the fact that the banks invest their resources in long-term projects while the funds deposited with them are on a short-term basis. The lack of coordination between these two factors results at a certain moment in a lack of liquidity which provokes bankruptcy. Furthermore, it has been said that the bulk of the BIC resources has been invested in enterprises linked to the BIC owners, and this is against the law. This is another reason why banks go bankrupt. I do not know the extent to which this is true about the BIC but I believe there is something to it.

This is, in sum, the case of the BIC. If the bank directors have availed themselves of illegal means, they will have to be punished. The government regrets this. As President Fernando Belaunde has aptly put it, "the prosperity of the country is the sum of the prosperity of all citizens and enterprises." This is why the government always views with great sadness the bankruptcy of a large private bank.

As for Senator Mario Polar, he is a person who is highly respected by the entire nation because of his unblemished record. He is involved in the BIC case because he was a member of its board of directors. Yet this does not mean that he is responsible for any crime....

[Question] In your opinion, can Senator Mario Polar be held responsible for any crime in this case?

[Answer] I understand he cannot be held responsible for any crime. Yet he will be involved, along with hundreds of other people, in the investigations because this is the way investigations into banking activities go. I believe Senator Polar has had no participation in irregular actions. And this will be proved through the investigations. I have no doubts about this....

CSO: 3010/1274

BRIEFS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT--The National Institute of Statistics recently reported that because of the \$200,000,000 deficit in the trade balance and the \$1,142,700,000 deficit in the balance of services, Peru's balance of payments has a deficit of \$583,900,000 in 1981. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 25 Feb 82 p A 12 PY]

FISHING SECTOR EARNINGS--Fishing sector export earnings climbed from \$328.8 million in 1980 to \$383 million in 1981. This represents a 16.5 percent increase in 1981. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 7 Mar 82 p A16]

GNP INCREASE IN 1981--The National Statistical Institute (INE) has reported that in 1981 the gross national product [GNP] grew by 4.2 percent with respect to the previous year, and that only five economic sectors grew in 1981, namely: agriculture and livestock 11.3 percent; commercial 8.9 percent; construction 6.3 percent; electricity 4.3 percent; manufacturing 2.3 percent; and others 3.4 percent. It has also been reported that mining production and crude oil production decreased 4.4 and 1.2 percent respectively. [PY160053 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 19 Feb 82 p 14 PY]

UNION REPORTS ON ARRESTED TEACHERS--Cesar Barrera Bazan, secretary general of the Single Union of Education Workers (SUTEP), has revealed that about 300 teachers are under arrest in Peru for involvement in terrorist activities. He said that they are in jail under that accusation and that they have no guarantee for their lives. He asked the government to provide guarantees to the teachers who are being held on accusations of involvement in terrorist actions. [Text] [PY221921 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Mar 82]

APRA DEPUTY BEATEN--Lima, 13 Mar (AFP)--APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] Deputy Jesus Guzman was beaten into unconsciousness soon after he left the local center of his party in Lima the night before last, it was reported today. It was reported that he was beaten by youth of his own party who were discontented because Guzman supported the opposition in a statement against Raul Pena, the rector of San Martin de Porres University in Lima. [Text] [PY180045 Paris AFP in Spanish 1759 GMT 13 Mar 82]

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER'S VISIT--Lima, 27 Mar (TELAM)--Hungarian Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi left here today for Brazil, the next to last stop on a trip through Latin America that will wind up in Argentina, promoting his

country's trade with this part of the continent. Faluvegi termed his 4-day visit to Peru as satisfactory due to the agreements signed with the Peruvian Government which will promote better cooperation in the fields of energy, agriculture, education and health. Faluvegi heads a delegation of high officials from various Hungarian ministries concerned with production. [Text] [PY291938 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2146 GMT 27 Mar 82]

EXPEDITION TO ANTARCTIC REPORTED--Lima, 1 Mar (AFP)--The official Peruvian news agency reported here today that Peru is preparing a scientific expedition to carry out research studies in the Antarctic for drawing up a long-term plan to take possession of a base in that region. The expedition will make Peru the first Andean country with immediate potential to undertake research in the Antarctic on exploitation of Antarctic fish and mineral resources and on the influence the Antarctic exerts on the climate of the Peruvian coast and Andean range. The expedition is being arranged by the Peruvian Sea Institute, the Maritime Interests Directorate and the Maritime Sovereignty Directorate. Although the date for the expedition has not been disclosed, it has been stated that Peru will carry out the expedition in its capacity as member country--since April 1981--of the Antarctic treaty, which was signed by 22 nations in 1959. Taking of possession of an Antarctic base in the future will be done under the Antarctic treaty, as other treaty signatory countries, such as the USSR, the United States and Great Britain, among others, have done. Meanwhile, the organizations coordinating the expedition, which will be made up of experts in oceanography, are training technicians, furnishing units and equipment and contacting treaty member countries and those which already have bases set up in the Antarctic. [Text] [PY120246 Paris AFP in Spanish 0141 GMT 1 Mar 82]

CSO: 3010/1285

NEW PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES NATION

FL021755 Bridgetown CANA in English 1715 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 2 Apr (CANA)--Suriname's new prime minister, Henry Neyhorst, in a joint radio and television broadcast last night appealed to the nation for goodwill, hard work, cooperation, and increased production and productivity.

Neyhorst's 3-day-old government was sworn in after the military forced the cabinet to resign on 4 February because of differences between the two, and after rightwing soldiers tried unsuccessfully to topple the military on 11 March.

"Now more than ever the people of this country will have to work hard to develop it. Given the goodwill, cooperation and understanding, we can all achieve the goal of social and economic development we hope for," declared the prime minister.

Neyhorst, who is also finance minister, said in a review of the economy that income from bauxite and rice, the two main foreign exchange earners, had declined because of world recession.

He noted that the country's imports had been increasing and said Surinames must become more export-oriented to earn more and reduce the level of imports.

He said the government would do its best to promote the well-being of the nation, but pointed out that responsibility also lay with the population.

It was because of Dutch assistance, he added, that the country was able to stabilise its balance of payments position.

But he thought there was a great need to change that situation, saying the only answer lay in increased productivity and a diversifying of the economy.

Prime Minister Neyhorst said dependence on bauxite was too risky for the survival of the economy.

Suriname's 12-member cabinet was appointed by the military authority, headed by Lt Colonel Daysi Bouterse, which has been ruling the country since February. The military seized power in a 1980 coup.

CSO: 3025/1075

GUYANA FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTS FINDING PLANE WRECKAGE

FL312343 Bridgetown CANA in English 2338 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 31 Mar (CANA)--A senior member of Suriname's ruling military was among five persons killed when their helicopter crashed in Eastern Guyana, about 40 kilometers from the border between the two neighbouring South American republics.

A spokesman for the Suriname diplomatic mission here said the army's garrison commander, Major Henck Fernandes, was one of the five victims of the crash.

It was not known how the Hughes 500-D helicopter came to be over Guyana territory. And the spokesman was not sure when the crash occurred.

The spokesman said that a twin Otter aircraft from Suriname and a helicopter made available by the French Government were due in Guyana tonight with personnel.

The Guyana Foreign Ministry disclosed today that it had received a request from the Suriname Government on Monday to assist the search for a missing aircraft.

The statement said: "Based on information received from residents in the Canje area (of Berbice County in Eastern Guyana), the search for the missing aircraft was concentrated in the Battern Savannah area...situated 40 kilometers west of the frontier.

"Subsequently, the wreckage of a military reconnaissance helicopter was discovered. Five bodies were found in the wreckage.

"The helicopter is a Hughes 500-D with the markings "SAF 100."

"The government of Guyana has informed the government of Suriname of these facts through its ambassador in Georgetown with a view to ascertaining whether the wrecked helicopter is the missing aircraft which it was asked to assist in finding," the statement concluded.

CSO: 3025/1075

NETHERLANDS PAPER REPORTS ON NEW SURINAME CABINET

PM021511 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 31 Mar 82 p 5

[ANP dispatch: "Suriname Cabinet Composition Known"]

[Text] Paramaribo--The composition of the new Suriname cabinet, which is to be sworn in today, has been announced in Paramaribo. It will comprise 12 ministers, two fewer than the preceding Chin A Sen government. According to insiders it is a mixture of moderates, technocrats and progressives. Because Battalion Commander and Defense Minister Fernandes is still missing, after a helicopter search action for two soldiers, it was still not known for certain on Tuesday evening [30 March] whether the installation of the new cabinet would still take place.

The new prime minister will be 42-year-old Dr Henry Neijhorst, who will also be finance minister. He is reputed to be a moderate and is not tied to any political party. Neijhorst was director of the Suriname Post Office Savings Bank and was for a short time finance minister in the Chin A Sen cabinet.

Six ministers from the Chin A Sen cabinet remain in the new one--Naarendorp at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Leeftang at Internal Affairs and Justice, Rusland at Education, Sergeant Major Sital at Health and Environment, Ataoellah at Public Works and Transport, and Fong Poen at Economic Affairs.

New cabinet members are Snakatsingh at the Labor, Social Affairs and Housing Ministries, Lieutenant Graanoogst at Youth, Sport and Culture and Information. Graanoogst could perhaps also take charge of national defense. Other newcomers are Tjon Kie Sim at the Development Ministry and Sariman at the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.

The ministerial team will principally concern itself with the preparation and implementation of policy. The formation of policy will be carried out by a policy center, such as already existed during the term of the Chin A Sen government.

CSO: 3105/154

BRIEFS

COUP LEADER'S COURT MARTIAL--Paramaribo, 26 Mar--S. Rambocus, the military leader of the failed Suriname coup, will be tried by an ordinary court martial and not by an emergency field court martial. The field court martial, which will formally remain in existence as long as the state of emergency is in force, has transferred all cases of suspicion of complicity in the coup to the normal court martial. This means that suspects will be able to count on legal aid and also now have the right of appeal to the Supreme Military Court. The state of martial law was lifted a few days ago. The curfew has been extended [as published] and is in force from midnight to 0400 hours. There is no curfew on Saturdays. [By Frans Van Klaveren] [Text] [PM051325 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 26 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 3105/154

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